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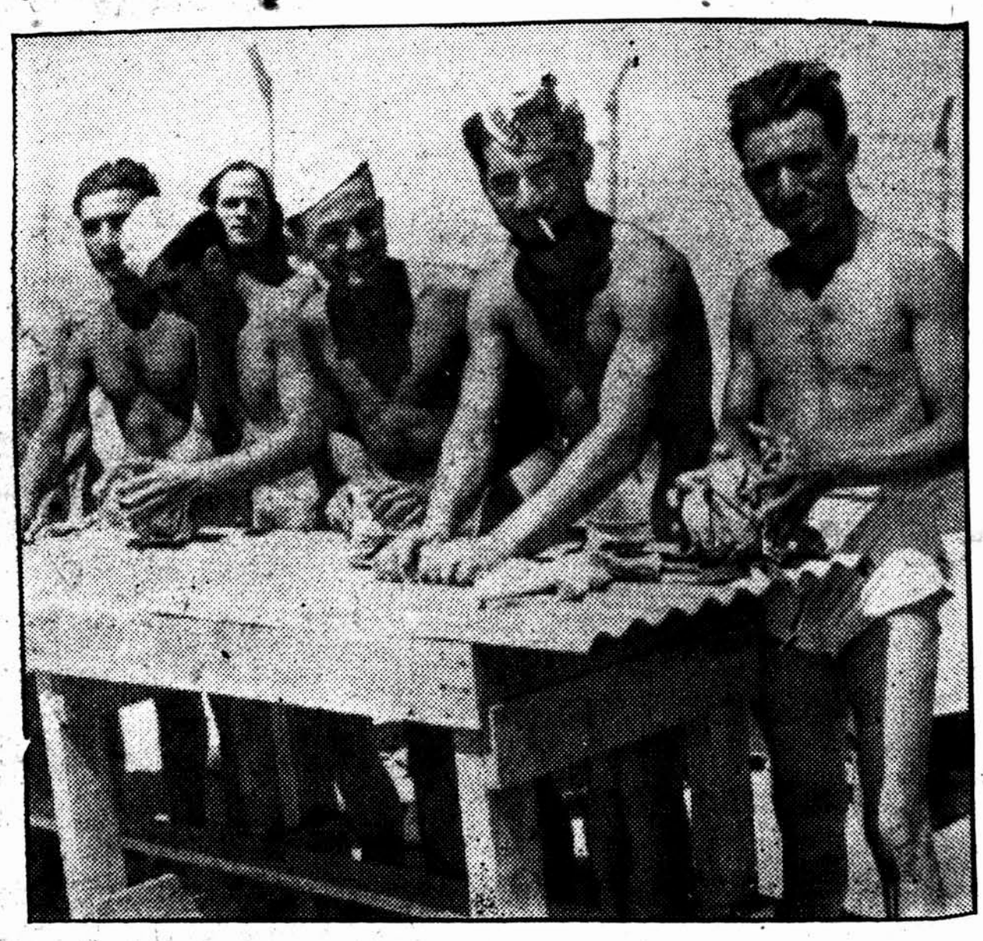
DIWALI LIGHTS

—M. J. Vyarawalla.

(LEFT) Shrimati Rukmini Arundale, who with her party will give dance recitals of Bharata Natya at the Capitol early next month, is seen here in a characteristic dance pose. (RIGHT) "Rangoli". *(Photo by M. J. Vyarawa'la).*

(LEFT) Householders in a south-east of England town escaped death while sheltering in their Anderson shelters when their homes were wrecked by bombs dropped by German raiders. Photo shows one of these householders with his dog and birds which he rescued from the debris of his home. He and his family found safety in their shelter. (RIGHT) An airman helping one of the householders, whose home was damaged, to carry away household goods.

Queen Geraldine, wife of King Zog of Albania, taking the air in St. James's Park, London, with her 16-months-old son, Prince Alexander.



Italian prisoners of war captured on the Libyan front, having their morning wash.

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'DIVALI NI LIGHT'

Hindus' Most Popular Festival

On Vaghbaras Day, orthodox Hindu merchants purchase their new account books. Wrapped up in costly silk handkerchieves, sprinkled with rose water, they are brought home with great reverence.

★

By Ardeshir Edalji Bengali

★

INDIA is a country of countless calendars. So it is not an uncommon to find some community or other celebrating its New Year day at almost any season of the year.

But Divali holds a place all its own among the various days of the kind, as it is not only the New Year festival of the majority of Hindus, but is also considered as the commercial New Year Day by most Indian firms, not only of the Hindus but of all communities either solely or with Hindus in partnership run and carried on. It is, therefore, a festival of more than communal interest. Coming as it does immediately after the Monsoon, Divali starts with a fresh outlook with surroundings free from dust and dirt.

In the old days when the East was not so much a political problem, the Oriental love for colour and ceremony was perhaps the most potent load-stone that had its subtle pull for romantically minded Europeans, whose own more sophisticated life had already grown drab and colourless. Even amidst altered conditions, though perhaps in a modified degree, this love of pomp and ritual still exists, and is encouraged by the peculiar intermingling of religion with world affairs (like business and politics) that has always characterized this enigmatic sub-continent.

Wooing Prosperity

This spiritual side of daily life is in a way responsible for the curious reliance still placed on omens and conjunction of the stars. The pious Hindu will do few things without consulting the Pand'ts, who are in a way reminiscent of the augurs of the old, and after much mathematical calculation Murat, or auspicious moment, is found for making a luck-decoying start in things. This is especially important when embarking on the business for the New Year, as the entries made in the books will regulate prosperity for the next twelve months. So when the right moment is fixed, the new books and ledgers are brought in on Vaghbaras, three days before the Divas-day, so called from Vagh (tiger) and Baras (twelfth-day) commemorating perhaps some great epic hunt. These books are not like the heavy well-bound ledgers used by European firms, but long narrow books opening like a calendar stitched at the top and bound in a limp red cover, so as to fold in half with a ribbon fastening at the end. In many places, the first entries are still made with quill pens, in red ink.

Two days before Divali day is 'Dhanteras' from Dhan (wealth) and queerly enough, Teras means thirteenth day which shows that evidently the superstition as regards the figure '13' is not oriental in its origin. As the very name implies, this day marks the survival of the old Mammon worship which dates perhaps from the time when precious stones and metals were first discovered leading to the conception of gold as wealth. On this day after the early morning ablutions, often followed as in ancient Greece on perfumed oils being rubbed over the body, the Hindu worships his gold and silver ornaments and family jewellery which are all washed in milk, so that Lakshmi, the great Goddess of fortune may bless the coming year; and in order that she may be attracted to enter the home and not to pass by, ornamental designs with powdered chalks are made on the floor space, even on the ground, outside the front door.

Feast Of Lights

From this day also start the illuminations of the season, which bright idea is the source of the word "Divali" from Deepavali (a row of lights). The earliest method of illuminating both business and dwelling houses was Kodian—an earthenware saucer in which is placed a quantity of ghee or oil with a cotton wick-sticking cut like a caterpillar on fire. It is a patent fact that this arrangement is still found in most villages and small towns and even in parts of Bombay and other cities. But for the more advanced people, the Kodian has given place to the magnificent but commoner electric lamps viz. the venetian glass globe and the incandescent jet. Now in the shopping areas where advertising means business, what used to be special Divali illuminations are, however, a daily scene. But in earlier days, the brightness of the lighting was in proportion and, therefore, a key to the cheerful prospects of the trade. Thus a boom period was responsible for the extraordinarily grand illuminations which used to be had until two decades ago, when ladies came out in open carriages, then a sight made unique by social conventions now entirely forgotten. The "Divali ni light" was an event that attracted huge crowd

(Continued On Page 30)

Bhau Bij is an important day during the Divali celebrations, when every brother is entertained by his sister. He is seated on a wooden stool ('chowrang') and 'arti' (or auspicious light) is waved all around him to ensure prosperity during the year. In return he gives his sister a valuable present. Picture shows a sister making a 'tilak' on the forehead of her brother.

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HITLER

When Hitler Landed In Britain

How He Spent His First Night And What Followed

A PHANTASY

BETER FLEMING contributes the following skit to "The Sunday Chronicle" (London):—

The German Fuehrer decided to try a spot of night flying over London. He thought it would be a grand opportunity to give Britain the once over before launching nis blitzkrieg.

Not satisfied with circling over Piccadilly Circus, he told the pilot to push on and cover the rest of England

They are over Oxfordshire when a time-bomb in a Thermos flask —a teetotal one presumably— blows the whole plane even higher than sky-high and the Fuehrer parachutes to earth alone.

He lands in a horse pond and spends his first night in Britain asleep in the woods.

Hitler sets out in the morning to find the mansion of pro-German Lord Scunner, but lands up in a village institute where his life-like appearance and speech as Hitler win him first prize at a fancy dress dance—and there he is in the serious predicament of being surrounded by his enemies who take him as a joke.

* * * *

When Hitler first appeared before the two hundred and fifty odds guests who made up the Fancy Dress Ball in the village of Fidney, everybody—as was freely admitted afterwards—really thought for a moment that it was Hitler.

Hitler was in hell.

To attempt any further rhetoric was hopeless, for as soon as he opened his mouth everybody laughed themselves sick.

He was surrounded by goggling fools who poked at his uniform, fingered his Iron Cross (2nd class), and even tried to tweak his moustache.

They rained questions on him—how the hell did he do it, where did he get the clothes, was it real German he spoke or did he just make noises. . .?

It was a relief when the band struck up again and a blonde, who smelt strongly of gin, dragged him on the floor to dance.

But even this was torture. Incessantly people slapped him on the back, crying "Good old Adolf! Brought your secret weapon with you?" and other puerilities.

At the end of the room he and his partner were seized by the local photographer and made to pose in an affectionate attitude for flashlight photographs. Hitler's appearance was glazed and dishevelled; the eccentricities of his demeanour and his stubborn refusal to talk English were put down to drink.

After the photographs the blonde seized him by the hand and dragged him down a dark passage to the skittles alley, which had been converted into a bar.

"This is what we need" she said with conviction lading out from a huge bowl two tumblers full of punch. "Have a sandwich, big boy."

* * * *

Hitler wolfed one, aware suddenly of a craving for food. The blonde put down her half empty tumbler, said, "Keep an eye on that while I powder my nose," and vanished.

Hitler took a great gulp of punch, seized two more sandwiches and felt slightly better. If only by some happy chance he could find his old friend, Lord Scunner.

Even before his mind had framed the wish, it was granted. Stately, shining with his late exertions, and dressed as an expensive cowboy, there appeared no other person than Lord Scunner.

The Fuehrer's face lit up. He stretched out both his hands.

"Magnus!" he cried. "My old friend! Grasp in comradeship the hand of Adolf Hitler!"

Lord Scunner paused and smiled. "Jolly good, old chap," he said in English. "But you can't fool me. You see, I used to know the little twirp."

He said this rather loudly, for the benefit of the other people in the bar, his stock was low in the County and he had been politely refused a commission in the Yeomanry.

Then he went on his way. Must be a professional actor, he was thinking; an ordinary feller could never have got it so lifelike.

* * * *

Hitler, realised there was only one thing for him to do, and that was to get away from this nightmare tomfoolery as quickly as possible.

He took another swig of punch, put down his glass, and saw with disgust that a great press of fools were debouching from the passage leading to the dance-floor and bearing down on him with cries of "Heil Hitler". He prepared to endure fresh torments.

Deliverance came from an unexpected quarter. He felt a hand on his sleeve. A pretty fair-haired girl in an Austrian dirndl had linked her arm with his.

She smiled cheerfully at him, said softly in excellent German: "I know who you are. Come with me," and led him towards the door. Convivial spirits who sought to arrest or to delay their passage she rode off skilfully.

"Leave us alone," she cried. "Adolf's going to tell me about his love life."

One young man, certainly rather drunk and possibly rather jealous gave them a moment's trouble.

"Do you know what I think you are?" he said to the German Chancellor "I think you are a bore. We know you can do your imitation. But we've had enough of it. Let's hear you talk English for a change. I don't believe you can talk English. I believe you're a Boche. I believe you really 'are' Hitler—"

Hitler only half understood what was being said, but sensed that this was somehow a dangerous moment. He felt the girl's arm tighten slightly.

"Sure he's Hitler," cried someone else, Heil Hitler!"

And all the English, who seemed to take an insensate delight in this exercise, began to bark "Heil Hitler!" and to flap their arms up and down like madmen.

Hitler and the girl in the dirndl reached the passage safely.

* * * *

Five minutes later she was driving him cautiously out of the village in a small two-seater.

"You are tired, my Fuehrer?" she asked. There was a tremour in her voice. He did not answer, but said on a harsh, strained note:

"Who are you?"

"K.2.-24"

"German?"

"My mother was German."

"Name?"

"Smith. Penelope Smith."

I suppose she's all right, thought Hitler. He had lost some of his faith in Fate, and firmly repressed the elation which he felt at escaping from those bedizened hooligans who had given him a pound of butter and had sought to lay hands on his moustache.

"How did you recognise me?" he asked the girl.

"How could I fail to, my Fuehrer?"

"The others failed," said her Fuehrer moodily.

"I could see your spirit shining within you."

The Fuehrer chuckled.

"You are a good and intelligent child," he said:

"A credit to German womanhood."

A little later he asked:

"Where are you taking me?"

"To a place where you can rest and hide for as long as may prove necessary."

"Is the place safe?"

"It is my home. It is a large house, but one wing is shut up. You can hide there. I will look after you myself."

* * * *

It was two o'clock in the morning when, leaning on the arm of Miss Smith, the Fuehrer found himself on the doorstep of a fairly large Georgian house standing in a small park among woods.

Miss Smith put her finger to her lips, produced a latch-key, and opened the door with caution. They tiptoed in.

The hall was pitch dark Miss Smith, clutching Hitler's sleeve, drew him after her. After a few paces she stopped, and there was a faint chinking sound.

He heard her whisper "Take these," and became the recipient of a bottle of soda water and the greater part of a plum cake.

Admirable maiden!

"Now this way."

They set off again, the oak floor creaking very faintly. He heard the girl's hand brush lightly along a wall and come to rest on a door handle. It turned with a small senile squeak.

This girl guided his hand so that he could feel where the doorway was.

"Please wait in here, my Fuehrer," she whispered. "I will go and prepare a room for you and arrange things so that you can be there without anyone knowing. It will take me half an hour, perhaps more.

"I am afraid it is uncomfortable in here, but you will be quite safe. I will lock the door and take the key with me. Do not turn on the light and do not move about more than is necessary."

"Thank you, child," whispered the Fuehrer, and stepped cautiously through the door, clutching his plum cake. His parting words came to her faintly: "I shall not forget what you have done to-day for me and for the Reich."

"I bet you won't" said K.2.-24

(Continued on Page 31)

TO DR. RABINDRANATH TAGORE

O God! O God! to Thee we pray
To grant us what we sing and say
"May he the Author of this play
We stage tonight in our little way
Be spared to us—to live with us
For years to come—to live with us"
O God! O God! to Thee we bow
For Thou art all Mercy and Love!

The world is rich by such a bard
Who is held by all in high regard
The world is great by such a bard
Who signs—of life! of love! and God!

S. SESHAIAH

The above poem was recited by the composer on the occasion of the staging of Tagore's play "Sacrifice" at the Asthika Samaj.

THE ROMANY

Ljalja Tshernaja, the greatest gipsy actress, the prima donna of the Romany Theatre.

Moscow's Unique Theatre

By J. H.

MISS LJALJA TSHERNAJA may justly covet the title of "the world's foremost gipsy actress," for she is the star of the only permanent gipsy stage in the world, the "Romany" Theatre of Moscow, where performances are given in the original Romany language.

Although this is understood by very few people save the mysterious dark-skinned nomadic tribes scattered all over the face of the earth, audiences crowd to see Ljalja Tshernaja's dramatic acting and fascinating songs and dances, her convincing rendering of gipsy girl characters which brings home the glamorous life of the open road of these free roamers of the infinite steppes, to city-bound audiences.

Glamorous Life Of The Romany

Just a few years ago Ljalja Tshernaja was one of the great community of Romany dancing girls who wander about vast Russia with tribal caravans. They stop outside villages, kindle their camp-fires, and while the fathers do a bit of tinkering or horse dealing or stealing, while the early-aging mothers smoke clay pipes in the intervals of shrilly remonstrating with their innumerable, half naked and unruly brood, the young people play the guitar, sing and dance for the villagers in return for a few "kopeks." Much real musical and histrionic talent was scattered over the face of vast Russia among these caravans, but no one ever thought of organizing or exploiting it. The wild revelries of wealthy idlers in the pre-war Russia of the Tsars used to be accompanied by the twangs of gipsy guitars and many a Russian gentleman became a victim of the lures of Romany dancing girls. In Soviet Russia, the best the nomad tribes could do, was to wander from place to place in search of some appreciation from humble villagers.

In 1931, Tokmakoff, himself once a tramp of the roads, but one of the leaders of gipsydom in Russia to-day, started to organize his theatre, the first company that was to perform plays in the Romany language. The first thing was to get the language itself "in working order", so to say, for the tongue spoken by "the people of Pharaoh," as the gipsies call themselves, the world over, lacked hundreds of expressions current in modern languages. It was difficult to write or translate plays for performances by gipsies, who are born actors and entertainers. Tokmakoff collected his company from among the itinerant gipsy singers, dancers and guitar players.

Ljalja

What the company lacked, however, was a great attraction: a leading lady whose beauty and talent would attract other than gipsy audiences. Tokmakoff travelled many weary wersts of snow-covered, sun-baked Russian country roads to find her. It was in a village not far from Jekaterinburg, on a winter night, that Tokmakoff, who had started life on the damp straw on the floor of a gipsy van, but was now a noted stage manager, strayed into the taproom of the village inn. There, in the ruddy light shed by an oil lamp, in the dense smoke of clay pipes, a little company of gipsy entertainers were singing to the accompaniment of their guitars, and a lovely girl, no more than fifteen, was swaying and binding to the dramatic rhythm of the music. She was Ljalja Tshernaja, and three months later she was the star of Tokmakoff's "Romany" theatre company.

Ljalja Tshernaja in the leading role of "Carmen" at the Gipsy Theatre in Moscow.

To-day the once illiterate, nomade gipsy girl could hold her own on any stage of Europe or America. She overcomes the handicap of acting in the half-formed Romany language, understood by a comparatively very small number of people scattered over three continents, for her dramatic rendering of emotions has a universal human appeal enhanced by her unusual beauty.

Ljalja's star part is "Carmen"—not the Bizet opera as we know it, but the Prosper Merimee stage play it was based on, which has been adapted to the Romany stage with insertions of original gipsy songs and dances. Ljalja Tshernaja carries away her audiences night after night, and it will probably not be long before Europe and America will applaud her strange, exotic beauty and her exceptional talent.

A scene from the play "The Gipsies," a dramatization of Pushkin's famous poem, performed at the "Romany." On the right of the picture is the heroine of the play, Semphira played by Ljalja Tshernaja—preparing a meal for her lover.

A scene from the "Carmen," played by the gipsy actors of the "Romany" Theatre.

A HIT AT HITLER

Charlie Chaplin Busy Perfecting His Film-Parody Of "The Dictator"

COMIC ADVENTURES OF LITTLE JEWISH BARBER WHO ESCAPES FROM CONCENTRATION CAMP AND IS MISTAKEN FOR NAZI FUEHRER

THINGS are humming in the studio on North La Brea in Hollywood these days. For everybody is looking at the rushes of "The Dictator," Charlie's first picture in three years, and everyone is thrilled, observes Ella Winter, writing in "Friday" (New York). They—and everybody else—have been more excited and had more expectations for this picture than any other Charlie has ever made. Charlie included

"They Can't Stop Me"

There were rumbles of trouble ahead while he was making it. There were threats and letters, and polite telephone conversations in polished English. Some people did not like the idea of a movie lampooning dictators—and not only Nazis. Word came from British sources too—it was some Britishers who thought may be it wouldn't be wise to hurt Hitler's feelings. This was before the war Charlie ignored any and every comment. Even those of his friends and fellow producers in Hollywood, some of whom bear spiritual arms for reaction, for stuffed shirtiness—for all the things Chaplin hates and is ridiculing in his picture.

"If they won't give me theatres to show my picture," he said to me belligerently, leaning against the fireplace and gesticulating with his hands and arms, "I'll show it myself. In tents. I'll charge ten cents straight. I'd like to do that anyway, so that everyone can go and see it." His blue-gray eyes shone excitedly, like a little boy trying to convince his mother why he should be allowed to go on that party tonight. "I have enough money," he said. "I don't have to worry about profits. If I lose on this picture it won't matter. I'm fifty years old. What have I worked for all my life, and been successful for, if not to gain the independence to make my own pictures, as I like, and show them?"

"It's usually when people have made as much as you that they lose their independence," I said. "But don't 'They' have other means of stopping you?"

"I don't think they'll try it," laughed Charlie. 'They did it once before, you know (with 'The Woman of Paris)' They refused me theatres and I hired a theatre myself and put the picture on, and it made more money than any other picture ever had made in the same time."

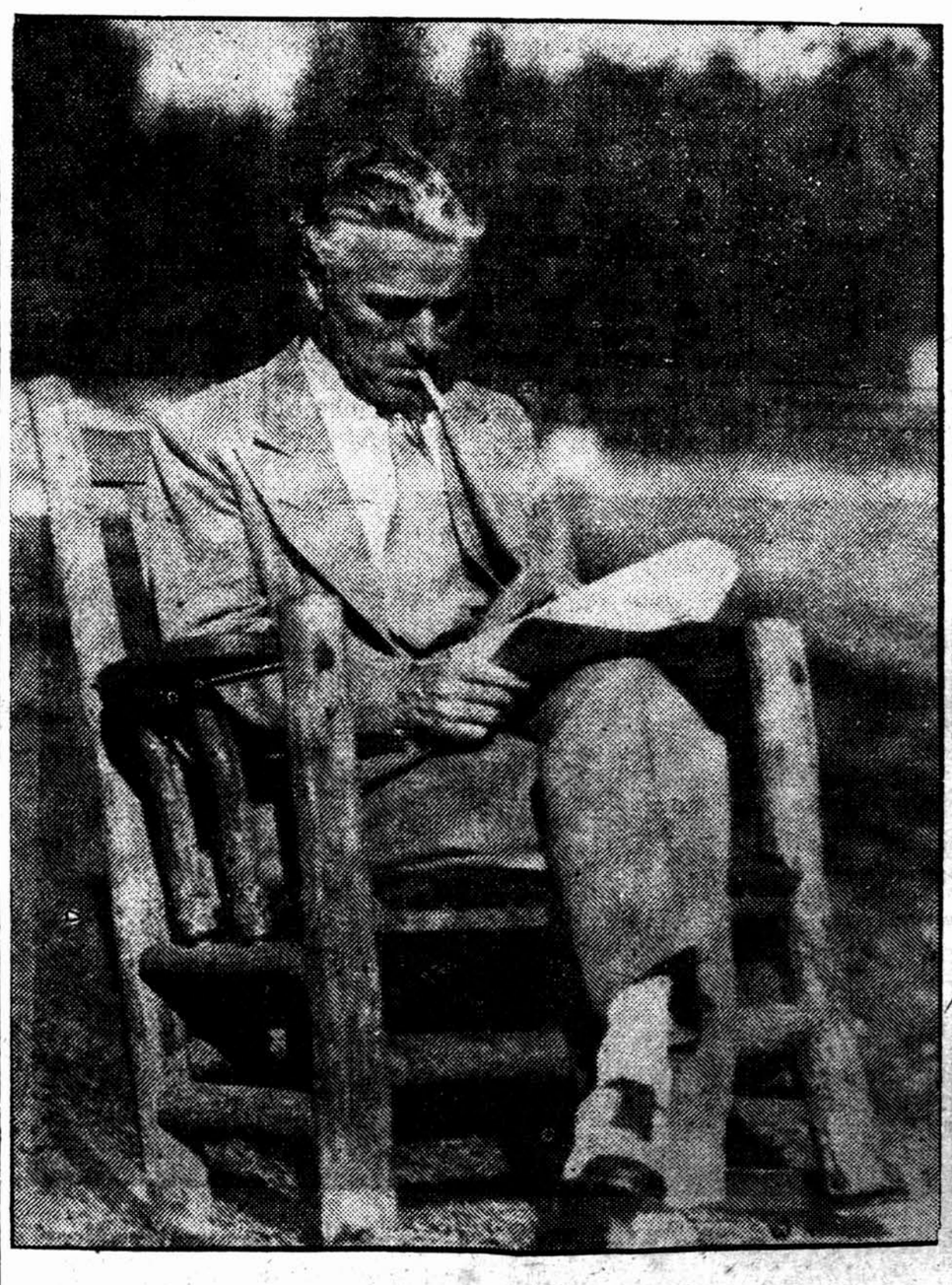
Little London Waif

It is no accident that Charlie is the little London waif who got his lessons in inequality from the slum life he led with his mother and brother Sidney, after the breakup of his parents' marriage (His father was a music hall actor, also called Charlie Chaplin). His mother took in sewing and washing, and often there was none of that. Charlie knows what starvation means. He also knows the humiliation of poor people. Once he was in an orphanage and at Christmas oranges were given to the little inmates. When Charlie got to the head of the line there were no oranges left. He has always remembered that, as he has always had the profoundist sympathy and emotional understanding of what bitterness lack of privilege can bring.

He didn't have to learn from books or theories about poverty, and he is no political theorizer. He is not sentimental about social inequality. He does not think charity a cure. He knows about charity from that orphanage. And about pride.

Charlie's two boys are in the swank Black-Foxe Military Academy to which many of the film stars' children go. The younger was not so good in his studies and fell behind in his class. The teachers went to Chaplin with complaints, and the next time the father saw his boys he took the younger aside.

"Don't you worry about not oeing up to the others in your work, kid," he said. "Some people can do one thing and some another. You just haven't found out what you can do yet, but you will. Then you'll be as good as any of the others. Don't you let them get you down."



"THE DICTATOR" In Mufti.

Story Of The New Film

The story of his new film, in which the little Jewish barber escapes from a concentration camp and is mistaken for Hitler, and all his subsequent adventures, is not only full of side-splitting gags and the impishly impossible situations Charlie has made famous, but it is a humorous sermon against all pretense, bullying, superiority and the breaking down of dignity. Charlie has a "message" and wants to get it over, and he does. Even his mustache is meant to be a gibe at all pomposity. (And yet so many people took his mustache seriously and copied it, just as some communities took Sinclair Lewis' name 'Main Street' seriously, and changed the name of their Main Streets.)

Chaplin is an internationalist and an "anarchist" or individualist. He takes politics very seriously and reads widely, though he is self-educated. He invites to his house men from whom he can learn, and then plies them with questions. Among his recent guests have been Harold Laski, Professor of Political Science in the University of London, who stayed with him a week; Sir Stafford Cripps of the English Labour Party and G. R. Strauss, another Member of Parliament; John Steinbeck, whom he has visited in his home at Los Gatos; Aldous Huxley, a crony of his since his migration to Hollywood; and Eve Curie. Charlie asks any and everyone searching, roaming questions. At a party I gave for Harold Laski in Hollywood, Charlie sat on the floor with the students and staff of the University of California, and fired questions about foreign affairs with the best of them.

Guided By Intiution

Lack of formal schooling has not hurt Chaplin. He knows what he knows "in his bones". He hears and reads and listens, but he does not go by authority, in any field: he comes to his own conclusions. He is guided by intuition, which, genius that he is, he has learned he can usually trust—though not always. "He is sometimes wrong," one of his young assistants said, "but when he is right he is so right that you're willing to take his mistakes." And he told of an instance when carpenters told Chaplin that a certain set ordered for his new picture was structurally impossible. "Nuts," said Chaplin, "go and build the set." And they built it.

Charlie's very method of work is "intuitional". He gets an idea—he got the idea for his coming movie while he was vacationing on the Monterey Peninsula two years ago—and then he plays around for months with some young assistant, discussing plot, situations, gags.

He does not write anything for a long time. His assistants have included Milt Gross and Harry Crocker; now he has Daniel James. He had met and liked this boy in Carmel, and, though James had had no previous experience in movies or writing, Chaplin hired him. They sat around the bathing pool at Chaplin's house, played tennis, wandered round the garden, going over and over their ideas, Chaplin at that time would try his plot out on any friend that came around, to get his reaction.

Wholly Absorbed

When he is doing a picture, he thinks, dreams, talks, writes, nothing else. And everyone he meets is drawn into the role of audience. Whole scenarios are scrapped. Six months' work may be discarded for a better idea. When Charlie's brother Sidney came to Hollywood he had to act as critic and commentator: and, of course, Henry Bergmann, Charlie's old actor friend, works with him night and day.

Charlie loves the burlesques of down-town Los Angeles, and wanders around those crowded streets of dime movies and human derelicts, greeted but unmolested. Most of his relaxation is with friends at his own house, with whom he can spend a congenial evening, and, once started, Chaplin can—and frequently does—keep an assembled dinner party, interested, avid, entertained till dawn. He is full of ideas for stories, plays movies. Almost before he tells the idea he is acting it out. He can't discuss anything for long before he is on his feet acting it. (Jimmy Cagney is the same). When Charlie is off, it is like living through a tornado: you can't get a word in, even if you want to interrupt him.

The two years Chaplin has put in on 'The Dictator' will perhaps have proved his most fertile and successful. Charlie has reservations about 'Modern Times'—thinks perhaps his philosophy in that picture would bear revising. He is on sure ground lambasting the things he has always hated most—oppression, tyranny, suppression, humiliation. It is almost a symbol that many actors of "the old bunch"—people who worked with Chaplin years ago—are in this movie: Henry Daniell, Chester Conklin, Hank Mann, Paulette Goddard. There are also a lot of more recent ones—Reginald Gardiner, Jack Oakie, Maurice Moskovich, the marvellous old actor of the Moscow Art Theatre, Billy Gilbert, Bernard Gorcey.

A Strict Secret

Everyone to whom Charlie tells the story of his picture must promise not to repeat it: let's not spoil the fun. But certain it is that everyone, everyone from Tortugas to Timbuctoo, from Kamchatka to Canberra, will see it; and if our world goes down in the present holocaust, Charlie Chaplin's last film will be there to show the future why.

When we will be able to see this picture is still a question and why we haven't seen it before now, is yet another question. The picture, according to reliable reports, has now been finished for nearly a year. But when a perfectionist works on a movie he finds odds and ends to go over. Some say Chaplin is still working on the musical score. It must be just right, for Charlie, or it's no good at all.

Towns In Prehistoric India

They Are Remarkable For Their Scientific Planning And Indicate An Advanced Stage Of Civilization

By P. JOSEPH

ONE of the characteristics of a fully developed stage of civilisation is certainly the prevalence og a high mode of civic life; and such life goes hand in hand with well-planned units of the community, namely, the village or the city.

This postulate is easily verifiable with regard to ancient India. None doubts the eminent degree of civilization she had reached in times gone by; and the outstanding benefits of her well-defined town-planning schemes, laid down in the works of ancient writers and amounting nearly to fifteen, testify to her wonderful attainments of civic consciousness. The evidence of the execution of the various plans can be had from literature and archaeology.

A Revelation

The latter specially has shown that the evidence of the existence of plans for towns could be pushed very far into antiquity, even to pre-historic times. The excavations at Mohenjo Daro, Harappa and Chanhu Daro along the Indus basin have been a revelation to the city-life of pre-historic Indians. They were no nomads; they were no tent-dwellers; they were no occupants of straggling villages; but they led a well-organized life in their well-laid out cities.

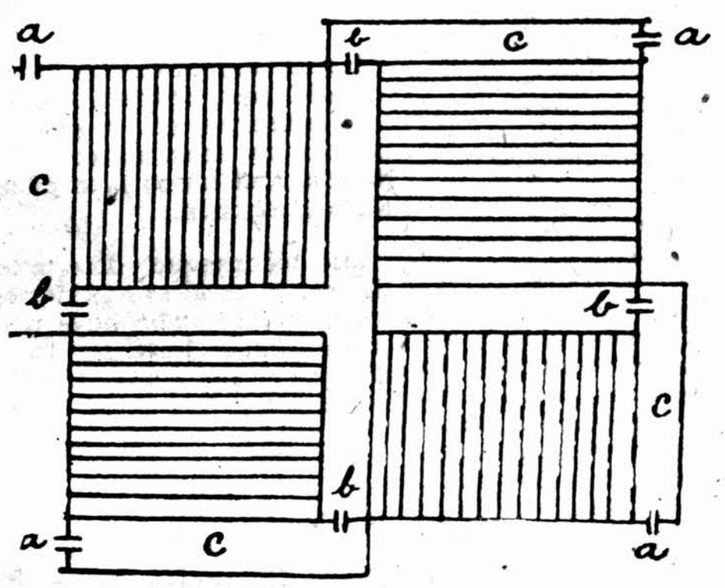
Before a definite plan could be executed with regard to the building of a city, a site has got to be chosen. This is, as is well known, one of the chief injunctions laid down in all ancient studies on town-planning. I do not mean to say that all old towns rose as the result of a deliberate attempt on the part of the people to choose a suitable site. Perhaps the origin of several was quite independent of conscious choice; yet as human endeavour worked, although unconsciously, in a particular way, it blazed the trail for the conscious writers, who picked the unconscious strains of a previous epoch and put them down as rules for the guidance of posterity. Even so it was with regard to the choice of a site. Natural advantages surely weighed with the choice. Hence the best localities were a bank of a river, a sea-coast, a mountain valley, a market place and the like.

As for the Indus cities the predominant factor that compelled the choice of site was evidently the Indus bank. The advantages of a river side,—perfect sanitation, ready means of transport, easy communication with the interior, open outlet to the outer world, and the consequent fostering of commerce,—are not far to seek. Founded alongside perhaps the most important of pre-historic Indian rivers, with a perennial water-supply from the snow-clad Himalayas, the Indus cities could have wanted no better sites for their rise.

That is amply proved by their phenomenal growth as evidenced by excavation. One peculiarity may specially be noted with regard to the Indus cities All ancient works on town-planning, while dealing with river-sites prescribe the right bank of the river as suitable. It is really astonishing to find that the three cities so far dug up comply perfectly with the rule. Mohenjo Daro and Chanhu Daro lay on the right bank of the Indus,— the latter city on an old bed of the river,—while Harappa on the right bank of the Ravi. Moreover, it seems no mere accident that a search for pre-historic remains in the Indus basin has resulted in the discovery of many trial sites, all of which are to be seen on the right side of the Indus river. We do not know which caused which, whether the practice of building cities on the right bank was embodied in later books on town-planning, or the theory was in existence before the practice started. Anyway their co-ordination is extraordinary even in pre-historic times.

Swastika Plan

Of the three cities, whose secrets have been laid bare, Mohenjo Daro is certainly the best for the purposes of studying pre-historic town-planning, for it is the best preserved of them all. Among the several plans handed down to posterity by ancient writers one certainly had its origin in pre-historic times; and that is the Swastika plan. This seems to have been quite popular, as it entered as one of the pictographic signs into the script of the Indus people. It would appear that perhaps the only city-plan then known was the Swastika. We find no evidence of any other. Hence, although the destruction of the three excavated cities seems to have been great enough to obliterate the evident traces of their form, it is possible that they were built according to no other plan than the Swastika.



This sign, which has been and is widely prevalent among the different peoples of the world, has always stood for prosperity. If certainly speaks well of the civic consciousness of a people that they should embody the notion of well-being into the plan of a place meant to contribute towards well-being, namely, the city. The prosperity of the city of the Swastika plan derived from the fact that it was not easily exposed to the ravages of the enemy.

The Swastika city had two main streets crossing each other at right angles in the centre of the city. Yet these streets did not open directly on the outskirts of the city, but turned sharply to the right or to the left; and at the four corners of the city four gates led out of it. If the enemy entered through these gates, before he could get into the city proper he would have to pass through others that opened into the broad main streets which crossed each other at the centre of the city. The latter gates were four in number.

The above illustration shows clearly that if the enemy succeeded in piercing through the gates marked A, he could be held up in the narrow passages marked C before breaking through the well-fortified gates denoted B. A town planned, therefore, in the Swastika form was strategically almost invulnerable.

The Road System

Within the city, besides the two main broad roads, already mentioned, one of which was actually 33 feet in width, there were others that joined them. The main thoroughfares must have been quite long, as the one just mentiond has been excavated to the length of three-fourth of a mile; and it cannot be said how much the unexcavated portion of the road would add to its length. The big roads were broad enough to accommodate three lines of wheeled traffic. While the smaller roads that joined them at right angles were of the average width of 18 ft., the bye-lanes within the most crowded parts of the city were 9 ft. to 13 ft. in breadth. The people do not seem to have regularly paved the roads; only in some cases we find traces of broken bricks and pottery rammed into a substratum of clay. Very probably the roads were swept clean and watered to keep down the dust just as it is modern towns of India.

A very special feature of the streets is that they ran either from north to south or from west to east. This was done evidently for the reason that the prevailing winds came from the two former directions. A north or south wind sweeping down a broad road would suck the stagnant air from the smaller streets running at right angles to it. There can be no doubt that this hygienic principle was known

(Continued on Page 28)

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Indian Music Needs New Orientation

By Prof. YESHVANTRAO

THE roots of Indian music are in Sama Veda. Of the four Vedas, the Sama is set in the seven primary "svaras" (the seven basic vibrations); but "Sangeet" (music) does not consist in the recitation of Samans set to musical tunes, alone.

The four Vedas have four Upa-Vedas, as Ayur-Veda to the Yajur Veda. But Sama's Upa-Veda is music itself, and has been known as the Gandharva Veda. Gandharva Veda does not confine itself to music alone, but also includes Dance.

As part of Vedas music, has a purpose and a function in the scheme of life and progress. But as the Vedas are said to have been simply discovered and expounded by the rishi-munis, so also Gandharva Veda is said to have been first practised by Shiva; Brahma learnt it from Shiva, in his turn, taught it to Saraswati, the goddess of learning who holds in one of her hands a book and a Veena in the other (which symbolises the fact that music is as essential as literature). Saraswati taught Rishi Narada vocal music, and Rishi Tumburu instrumental music; and dance to Rhumbha, the celestial maiden, who in their turn spread the art.

The aim of the Vedas is to show man how to conduct himself in consonance with Nature, and thus tread along the path of a higher evolution. Music as an essential part of the Vedas admirably subserves this purpose. It has sprung from nature, it is Nature, and hence it is called the Nada Brahmam.

The picturesque description of the seven basic svaras demonstrates how those who have perfected Indian music have set the foundations of the art so faithfully to nature:

"Shadjam Vadena Mayurchi"; Sound of the first svara resembles the cry of a peacock.

"Rishabham Chathako Vedet"; the bird Chatak's melody is the second svara.

"Aja vadati Gandharo": the bleating of sheep is the third svara.

"Krouncho vadati Madhyamah", Svara the fourth is the piping notes of the Krouncha bird.

"Pushpa sadaranda kale kokila Panchamam Vadet"; sweet panchama the fifth scale is the cuckoo's or kokil's quaint pipings.

Dhardhuro Dhaivatam Chaiva"; frogs voice gives out the sixth svara vibrations.

"Nishadham Cha Vadet Gaja"; The roar of the elephant is the seventh svara.

'Desi System'

But the "San Marga Sangeeta" of old masters gradually disappeared due to the deterioration of human intellectual calibre, though there was a fillip due to the labours of Bharata. The Desi system, no doubt inheriting some legacies of the Marga system was developed. The "theory" was incorporated in Sanskrit works, several of which perished due to mass inertia and foreign invasion of the country. But some of the Mughal emperors were patrons of art, and they got the extant works translated in Hindustani; and in this process, much precious material was left and lost. So the "Theory" part of Indian music is either lost, or lies buried in obscure corners of temples and palaces.

A close study of western classical music and Indian classical music would reveal how much the former owes to the latter. Instrumental music vastly developed, as it owes its origin to the ancient Indian instruments.

For instance, the drum instruments owe their origin to the Mridanga; the violin and the stringed instruments to the Veena and Sarangi; the clarionet and the pipe instruments to the Sanai, the basic Indian pipe, Rudra Veena and the Indian flute.

Despite the diversity in the orchestral system of the West, the old Indian instruments, namely Sarangi, Veena, Mridanga, Flute and Sanai are by far subtler and capable of a more artistic handling. There is free scope for full play in Mridanga and for modulations in myriads of tunes which is not possible individually in any of the western orchestral drum instruments. The Veena can almost "express" like the human voice. The Veena's meendha and Ghasits, curves and waves of scintillating modulations cannot be reproduced in any other instruments, and its effect can be surpassed only by the most perfect musical instrument, the human voice. The Western instruments are highly artificial, whereas the ancient Indian instruments are essentially natural; hence mastery in the latter takes years of labour. Moreover, vocal music has not attained an equally high pitch of scientific perfection in the West as in India, though eminent composers have enriched western music.

Hellenic And Indian Systems

Humanity inherited all knowledge including music from a single source; and hence the resemblance between the Hellenic and Indian systems. But the Hellenic system lacked fundamental scientific rationalisation. Indian music on the other hand is based on Rity Vichar, Prakriti Vichar, Prahar Samaya Vichar etc., that is study and exposition of music with reference to weather, seasons, nature, surroundings, times and periods of the day, moods, circumstances and even with a view to awaken the higher consciousness.

Hence though the Hellenic and Indian systems had the same parentage, viz. the San Marga Sangeeta expounded by the divines, music in the West based on the Greek system has tended to excel orchestrally, with melody and individuality receding more and more to the background, whereas the Indian system has concentrated on individuality and melody. But neither could be perfect. Music which incorporates melody, individuality and the beauties of orchestration can alone be the ideal, and such a music is yet to be systematised. The San Marga music system extolled by the Puranas was perhaps a very close approximation to that ideal. The Indian system has this advantage that its theory was analysed, experimented upon and codified long ago. But that advantage even is negative, since much research is required to unearth and reconstruct that theory. The task would be not merely service to Indian music and its regeneration, but a service to Art and the World Culture of tomorrow.

Orchestration Problem

Indian exponents and research workers in musical theory should study the Western musical theory and try to introduce orchestration adapting Indian instruments. Western Art lovers should at least try to understand the beauties of the subtle Indian music and its unique and ancient instruments. The gramophone record, the sound-record-on-film and the radio should facilitate not only this consummation, but also enable direct touch with and study of music as evolved in other corners of the world, such as Japan, China, Iran, Arabia, Egypt. Then perhaps, the world will have at least a very close approximation of that most perfect music of the ancients, which almost all the old books of all the peoples say, was part of the gift of the gods to men.

Music must be more older than speech; man must have hummed tunes and tried to imitate the beautiful sounds of nature, the quaint pipings of birds, the tinkling of the pebbles in river-beds, the rustle of the forest leaves and the roar of the sea and the patter of the rain, before he attempted and evolved speech; to make himself evermore conscious of his oneness with Nature, he must have perfected music as a system in the hoary past; he must have devised even instrumental accompaniments as the elementary types of drums, flutes and conchshells. Gandharva Veda, the Upa Veda of the Sama Veda which is chanted in a primitively set musical pattern is an exhaustive treatise on "Sangeeta' which term includes dance also; so along with music, dance too must have progressed as an art. Art preceded culture and civilization..

Music played a prominent role in the social life of people not only of the civilized countries, such as Greece, Persia, Italy, China and India, but it fascinated the souls of the so-called uncivilized peoples as well who sang their ecstatic folk-songs to the accompaniment of their wild spontaneous dance forms.

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How Mysore Celebrated Dasara

A National Festival Of Pomp And Pageantry

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT).

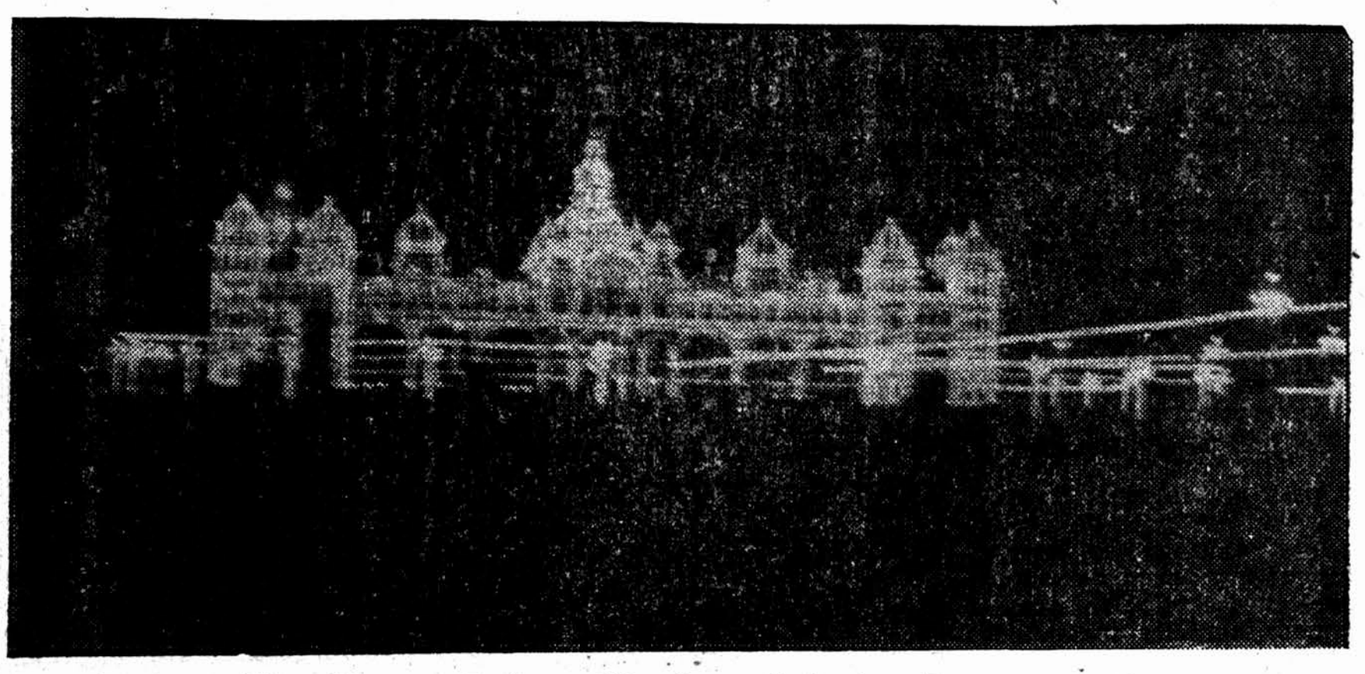
"WHEN I was in Mysore, I asked a villager "Who ruled over Mysore?" He replied that God ruled over it. So said Mahatma Gandhi in his spiritual message to the world, recorded by a famous gramophone company. To-day, after fifteen years, the Mysore villager is much his old self. His outlook on life is quiet, but not parochial; and his faith in the good order of things is unbounded. His sense of hospitality is proverbial. It is this inimitable warmth of feeling, the desire to help and befriend, that, I think, so completely fills Mysore with visitors during great national festivals such as the Dasara. I have attended the Mysore Dasara festival regularly during the past five years. My visit two weeks ago has confirmed my belief that the good nature and brotherly feeling of the people of Mysore towards their visitors goes a long way to make this festival truly national.

Dasara In 1940

One event that I noticed in particular during the Dasara this year was the very large crowds of Mysore villagers who came from distant parts of the State to have 'darshan' of their new Ruler, His Highness Jayachamaraja Wadiyar. This special interest was also shared by non-Mysorean visitors who were eager to see the new Ruler for the first time in Durbar. I saw large numbers of Tamils flocking into Mysore City with their families; rich banker class Chettis from the Ramnad District entered the city in the latest type of limousines. Large groups of Marathi-speaking people arrived by rail along Poona and Dharwar. The Telugus from Bezwada and Madras were about the earliest to arrive among the visitors. The aboriginal tribes from the Nilgiris and certain interior areas of Mysore could be seen at odd corners of the city, the market place, and in front of small tea-shops and grain stores. The Badagas of Nilgiris, believed to have migrated from Mysore a century or so ago, come back to Mysore on this occasion. They arrived with their families by the Ghat road from Ootacamund, a hundred miles south. One saw them in groups of twenties and thirties, moving silently along the streets, the females surrounded on four sides by their male-folk. There would seem to be nothing in which they are not interested. If they see a bright street lamp, for instance, they look at it with seemingly great curiosity. One may see them inspecting a street, or a shop for hours, or perhaps a whole day.

The Legend

Dasara in Mysore coincides with the great Pooja festival in the rest of India. The legend behind the festival is, however, almost identical in all parts of the country. In Mysore the festival denotes the fight between Goddess Chamundeswari, the tutelary deity of the Mysore Ruling House, and the demon Mahishasura, and the tenth or final day of the festival corresponds to the day on which the Goddess slew the demon and restored peace and happiness to the world. It is believed in Mysore that this famous fight took place on the hillock known as Chamundi Hill, which stands in a prominent part of the city itself. A good motorable road has been laid out between the Palace and the temple of Goddess Chamundeswari on the hill. The temple and the new palace built on the Chamundi hill are brightly illuminated at night, and they form a landmark for miles around.



The Mysore Palace illuminated during Dasara.

On the day of commencement of Dasara, His Highness the Maharaja wore the sacred Kankana, the symbol of his homage to the Goddess, and of his vow to conduct the festival as strictly enjoined by custom. During the ten days of celebration of the festival, he kept himself within the Palace, to fulfil the rituals in all its details. Important State Officials and non-officials paid homage to His Highness during these days.

At dusk, all roads in Mysore led to the Palace. Large crowds of people walked merrily along the streets, talking of the festival and things to do. In their midst were to be seen men wearing long black coats and laced turbans. These were the gentries who were to attend the Maharaja's evening Durbar. The Palace, brilliantly illuminated for the occasion, was a sight unmatched for its beauty in any part of India. Against the dark background of the sky, it stood out brightly silhoutted, its lustre almost filling the city as night turned into day. Facing the palace, in the vast spaces of the court-yard, there stood a hundred thousand people, anxiously eager to see the Durbar. After performing the rituals, His Highness the Maharaja took his Throne at seven o'clock. High officials of the State sat round him; other gentries in black coats and white turbans filled the rest of the balcony.

Almost simultaneously in the stadium before the Palace, the signal was given for Sports. Wrestling, of which the people of Mysore are generally greatly interested, was the chief item of sports. There was also dancing, flame-throwing and other feats of great interest. The exited audience of many thousands were held back in check by batches of special police. Outside the gates of the Palace might be heard the incessant noise of fire-works. Towards the close of the Durbar, officials of the State went before His Highness and did him obeisance. At eight o'clock the Durbar was over and the vast crowds melted away.

The eighth night, or Durgashtami, was the most important night for His Highness from the view-point of rituals. Pooja to the Goddess was offered the whole night, depicting as it did the climax of the fight between her and the Demon. The ninth day was the day of Ayudha Pooja, or the worship of arts and crafts as well as weapons, a ceremony observed throughout South India. In the evening, a special Durbar was held by His Highness for the reception of European guests.

The end of the festival on Dashami, or tenth day, was the day of greatest rejoicing in the State. From the small hours of the morning, the people got ready for the most enjoyable day of the season. After a sumptuous feast at home, they sought positions of vantage in the city to witness the greatest spectacle of the evening. His Highness the Maharaja, mounting a richly caparisoned elephant, proceeded in a procession to the Banni Mandap, in the outskirts of the city, where were assembled units of the State Forces. He offered worship to the Banni tree—which has been regarded as the symbol of energy from times immemorial—inspected the troops and returned to the city mounting the state elephant.

Other Scenes Of Interest

It is important to note that Mysore city alone was not the centre of attraction during the festival. Seringapatam, a place of great historical and religious importance, is never missed by visitors. In recent years Seringapatam has been greatly modernised, if judged by the numerous civic amenities provided in the town by the Government. The town, however, retains its historical worth and religious memory, and the State has carefully preserved the valuable relics of old. The temple of Sri Ranganathaswami, the Daria Dowlat Bagh, or Tippu's Summer Palace, which stands on the banks of the Cauvery, and the famous Tippu's mosque, always attract large numbers of visitors to Seringapatam.

If the Government of Mysore have built a City Beautiful, they have not been slow in carrying that beauty into interior parts of the State. Witness, for instance, the twentieth century Brindaban Garden that has sprung up in Kannambady, or Krishnarajasagara, set amidst lovely rural surroundings. There is no garden in the whole of India that can match Brindaban in Mysore for its sheer beauty. Thousands of multi-coloured electric lamps illuminate this garden wonderland.

Exhibition

The Mysore Dasara exhibition has recently been housed in a permanent building, constructed at great cost. Year after year, the Mysore Dasara exhibition grows in value in the way of education, amusement and advertisement. This year the exhibition easily established a record in all these directions. How industry is vital to Mysore was well exemplified by the Exhibition. Spun silk, which is traditionally the most valuable industry of Mysore, providing as it does a market for silk waste, has made great progress. The yarn produced, it is stated, has found a most encouraging market.

Khadi, which unfortunately takes a political stigma in most Indian States, has, on the other hand, found warm encouragement at the hands of the Mysore Government. The Khadi produced by the Mysore villagers has found a very successful market.

Bee-keeping which has, of late, thrived as a mass-scale industry in Mysore, has been conducted on sound lines by the Mysore Bee-Keepers' Co-operative Society, Ltd., Saklaspur, which had put up an interesting stall at the Exhibition. Thousands of ryots in the Malnaad area of Mysore have been making a living out of this important occupation. Sugar, the manufacture of which has made rapid progress in the State was allotted a prominent place in the Exhibition. A model of the Mysore Sugar Mills was put up at the stall for the inspection of visitors.

Coffee Industry

The Coffee industry, which is so vital to Mysore, but which has been passing through a great slump in prices, has found a good champion in the Indian Coffee Cess Committee whose stall at

(Continued On Page 30)

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OUR SHORT STORY

By T. M. THOMAS

The Deepavali Trick

GANAPATHI ICER was pensively employed with his Dindigul cigar. As the fragrant smoke curled, eddied and spiralled up, he seems to see in its wreathy activity the sketchy lineaments of Visalam, his pretty but spoilt wife. It was now nearly three months since she had gone to her mother's place under some colourable pretext, leaving his domestic affairs at sixes and sevens and his food problem especially bristling with vexations. The hotel meals were becoming past endurance. Narayana Iyer's "iddlies" were an abomination, his "chutney" an anathema, his coffee an excrecation and his wretched "dhal sambhar" seemed eternally incapable of variation. Life was becoming one full round of unrelieved misery Besides, Deepavali was within measurable distance. Only yesterday, as he wended his way through the China Bazaar road, he saw his office colleagues with their happy wives in tow, doing a good deal of seasonal shopping. His thoughts wandered to his Visalam who in spite of countless entreating letters requesting her to come back, seemed to take root in her mother's place.

If there was one attainment which pre-eminently distinguished her from girls of her genre was that she could cook divinely. Her "polies", "laddoos" and "jeelabies" made at last Deepavali were treasured memories with Ganapathi. This time he determined he would not go to his mother-in-law's place even though he was chloroformed and would have his wife back at all costs to prepare those toothsome Deepavali dishes in her own masterly way.

Throwing away his cigar, he took pen and paper to write an appealing letter—a letter that should excite her remorse. The letter ran:—

"My dear Visala,

I trust this time at least my letter would touch your heart—if you have any. Life seems not to be endured on any terms. The hotel-keeper's stuff turns on my stomach and it is a moot question who is the most starved I or the moth in the nudist's wardrobe? Pickles I bet, are seasoned in margosa oil; the coffee, I am sure, is decocted out of nux-vomica; the 'sambar', I warrant, is compounded of dill-water and the contents of the kitchen-sink; and the 'iddlies' are as eatable as composition balls. How long you are going to sentence me to this sort of suffering?—a suffering that would excite the envy of an anchorage. Please take pity upon me and start immediately."

When Ganapathi read her reply he was so furious that he was in grave danger of self-ignition. She could not, wrote Visalam, understand the ways of men. Was not her husband aware, she pointedly asked, that she was staying at her mother's place not so much for her own sake as for their two-year-old son who had not yet recovered these three months from whooping-cough? As Deepavali was fast approaching, they at home wanted him to take a week's leave and spend joyously the festival there. Such was the infinitude of her wifely devotion, she assured him, that she fully sympathised with his present troubles and would he not be well-advised in giving Narayana Iyer the go-by and trying some other hotel where meals could be less unwholesome.

The sublime impudence of the minx! In America, thought Ganapathi, wives have been divorced on flimsier grounds than these and devil a bit, could such a thing be dreamt of here? It was a pity that Madras was not Hollywood, for it seemed to him that every sentence in her letter screamed out to be used as an incontestable proof for divorce, and he was positive that such an action would have been counted unto him as an unofficial cardinal virtue. What put the lid on the sauce-pan was that she should ask him to change the hotel instead of coming to his relief.

As he was composing himself to write another letter wherein every sentence should drip with vitriol, the door was pushed ajar and Venkiah Chetty stood framed in the doorway, the last man Ganapathi wanted to see.

Venkiah Chetty ,in round numbers, was a gentleman at large. It was ever an incomprehensibility with many how Venkiah lived about the town and how he contrived to eke out his livelihood. Ganapthi himself had known him to be a bus-conductor, a haberdasher, an ironmonger, and insurance agent, a furniture-dealer, a tobacconist and a manufacturer of tooth-powder by turns. Suave, complaisant unctuous, adaptive and foxy to a degree, Venkiah had a way of worming himself into the confidence of everybody. Besides being a full-grained optimist he always looked on the bright side of relieving his friends of a small sum in the nature of a loan, the repayment of which—like angels' visits and the satisfactory answers of the Home Member—was few and far between.

"What brought you here?" growled Ganapathi. "You won't get a single pie this time."

"Sir", said Venkiah unctuously, sensing that the atmosphere was thundery, "you are wounding me. I have not come here to borrow anything from you."

"Then get out," shouted Ganapathi.

"I notice," said Venkiah, squatting himself on the floor with great assurance, "you are getting angrier and angrier in the absence of 'ammah'. To-day you seem to be in a tantrum. Anything amiss? I wonder whether it is due to 'ammah'?"

Venkiah was a psychologist, if anything. He sensed that a storm had brewed in this home as a result of Visalam's prolonged absence, and looking at the fierce mien of Ganapathi and the unwritten letter-sheet he held, was quick to exploit it.

"Sir," he remarked persuasively, "you do not know how to get 'ammah' here. I know, now that Deepavali is coming, how lonesome and depressed you must feel."

The shot went home. Ganapathi was visibly affected by the remark and stared at him in wonderment.

"If you follow my advice", continued Venkiah smoothly, "she will come bounding to this place by the next train."

"I suppose," replied Ganapathi, his voice edged with acidity, "you will want five rupees or some such thing as a reward for your copyright advice."

"By the matted locks of Siva!" exclaimed Venkiah, "I will not take a pie. I offer my advice solely as a friend. My motives are pure to the last drop."

"Pray then," asked Ganapathi, "what is your precious advice?"

"You will have to unload upon her a good deal of wholesome lies," said Venkiah unabashedly

The relevant passage in the letter to Visalam, for which Venkiah was responsible in giving shape and colouring, ran thus:—

"... and in spite of carrying out your suggestion regarding the changing of the hotel, I find other problems far more vexatious. For instance, the pedlar daily pesters me to buy his articles, and even when informed that the mistress of the house is not here, he wants to thrust upon me ribbons, slides, hairpins and other feminine gewgaws. The bangle-seller makes it a point of dropping in here every day in his morning round. This nuisance is no whit mitigated by the flower-girl who comes here every evening and asks for 'ammah.' As for the saree-merchant, he practically camps at the doorstep even when told that you are not here. These three days he has talkd my head off with voiles, muslins, khadder and such like. As I don't know gunny-cloth from Benares silk, I am at a loss to select your Deepavali saree. As for taking a week's leave it is out of the question because the boss won't give me more than a day, and as for the remittance, I am afraid, I can't send you until I draw my sallary which will be on the first of next month-that is to say, two days after Deepavali."

No trout could have risen more unfailingly to the worm than Visalam did to this bait. Such was the spell of the letter that, as a result of the whooping-cough instantly deserting her child and filial attachment caving in, she was on the wing to Madras. Ganapathi, immensely pleased with his wife's arrival, thought there was much to be said for Venkiah's advice and that the fellow after all deserved five rupees as a Deepavali 'baksheesh.'

Visalam, since her arrival, went about her work with an air of disappointment. She wondered what had become of the pedlar, the bangle-seller and the saree-merchant who had made it a point of regularity in coming to the house in her absence. Was she, she thought, the victim of a hoax played by her husband? She wanted to get at the truth of it and so she casually inquired of her husband, with as little interest in the question as a Chettinad merchant might have in the production of potatoes in Peru, what had become of those pedlars and saree-merchants he had written of? Ganapathi, ever on the alert for such a query readily answered that as they were daily making a regular nuisance of themselves he had asked the whole lot of them to come on Deepavali eve.

When Visalam, inwardly satisfied with the answer, was about to leave the room, there was a sharp knock at the door. When it was flung open who stood there but the 24 carat rogue Venkiah, smiling patronisingly at the couple. Beside him stood a lad

(Continued On Page 30)

ESTD. 1919

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BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

KHABARDAR'S POEMS

KALYANIKA, by Ardeshir F. Khabardar, price Rs. 2|-

This collection of poet Khabardar's poems—the latest to be published—consists of 59 songs (Bhajans) and helps to maintain his reputation as a great Gujarati poet at its accustomed high level. There is esoterism to be found behind these simple, homely poems. They are written in a style and language which make them understandable by those who are not highly educated and thus make for popularity. Intense devotion and godliness colour all his serious work. For instance, for this very book, he says that "the godly path of life terminates at the seat of God-Prabhudham". The poems need to be read with this background in front of the reader. His verses are sweet and simple, so simple that one fails to notice that there is a secret, an esoteric teaching also permeating them. They are thus both entertaining and instructive. As to the pathos and feeling underlying several of his poems, which are divided into five sections—Yearning, A Covering, Means, Light and Joy. The last one A Bell (heard) at a Distance, furnishes a very illustrative sample. It visualises the state of mind of a wayfarer hearing at a distance the music of the silver bell of Eternity. The commentary of Mr. J. H. Dave is very helpful.

K.

MATRIC TEXT-BOOKS

We have received the following books:—

(1) SUCCESS IN CHEMISTRY, by A. Azib, Published by Lakhani Book Depot, Ramchandra Building, Girgaum, Bombay, price As. 14|-.

(2) CONSTRUCTIONS IN GEOMETRY FOR MATRIC STUDENTS, by B. T. Bhalekar, Shri Shivaji Maratha High School, Poona, price As. 10|-

(3) THEOREMS MADE EASY, PART I, by A. Aziz, published by Lakhani Book Depot, Ramchandra Building, Girgaum, Bombay, price As. 6|-.

The above books are meant for the matric students. They are written with a view to make the respective subjects treated in them easy to follow and are in conformity with the syllabus prescribed by the Bombay University.

KEY TO COTTON MARKETS

Mr. C. J. Krishnaswamy after laborious investigation of the movement of cotton prices for over 20 years has published a book called "Key to New York and Bombay Cotton Markets." The author shows a deep knowledge of Astrology and his research has been directed towards the evolution of a method of correctly forecasting day-to-day price movements. His theory is simple and he claims that even an ordinary educated man with the assistance of a Panchang or almanac will be able to judge the movement of cotton prices. Speculation cannot be reduced to certain fixed rules, but Mr. Krishnaswamy asserts that with 6 simple rules it is possible to arrive at prices which are 80 per cent correct. Regarding the remaining 20 per cent which may not be correct, he has some explanations to offer, but the subject can be investigated only by advanced students. The author appears to have taken great pains in establishing his theory and those who are interested in the subject may give a fair trial to his system.

G. V. P.

Plea For A Return To Laissez Faire

"THE STATE AND ECONOMIC LIFE." By Dr. Anwar Iqbal Qureshi, New Book Company, Bombay, Price Rs. 5.

It is the main object of this book to demonstrate the futility and mischievousness of State intervention in economic affairs, to educate a return to the sanity of "laissez faire" and to utter a warning against India being trapped in the snare of economic planning protectionism and self-sufficiency. For this purpose the author has given an account of the measures adopted in western countries, both autocratic and democratic, to regulate and control economic activities and attempted to show that they have found harmful. Now that India is on the eve of the attainment of self-government, he wants the people and particularly the economists of this country, to profit by the experience of western countries and avoid the evils of State intervention.

Now it may be conceded that State regulation and control involve difficulties and dangers which have to be guarded against and economists have to perform the duty of warning statesmen politicians against what they regard as wrong and ill-conceived policies. Dr. Qureshi has not, however, paused to consider why even democratic and capitalist nations like England and the U.S.A. have swerved from the well-trodden path of "laissez faire" and taken to State intervention when the evils of national socialism, fascism and communism were so potent. There is in fact nothing new or convincing about his arguments against protectionism his advocacy of non-intervention. Political and social forces are at work in the world which the economist cannot ignore if he wants to be a realist and the present war should be an eye-opener to all those who preach a nation to individualism. If no nation can attempt industrial protection and self-sufficiency without doing harm to itself, can any nation practise a policy of freedom and State non-intervention when the rest of the world has turned interventionist and protectionist? What has one author to say about the restrictive measures which many Provincial Governments in India have taken to scale down drastically the debts of agriculturists and to regulate and control the relations between them and money-lenders. Again would India have been in a position to help Great Britain in the present war if a protectionist policy had not been initiated in this country long ago? India could assuredly have done much more if she had been better equipped and organised industrially and if the State had taken greater interest in a progressive economic policy. In the face of recent experience, the author's advocacy of economic individualism can make little appeal either to the statesmen or the realistic economist in this country or outside.

V. G. K.

METHODOLOGY OF ECONOMICS

THE SCIENCE OF ECONOMICS. Vol. II Part I Methodologist. By Prof. I. M. Kapoor, M.Sc. (Lond.)

The book under consideration is Vol. I. Part I. of a big projected work. The whole work is entitled the Science of Economics; this first part of Vol. I deals only with Methodology. A complaint has often been voiced that Indian students of Economics do not pay sufficient attention to theoretical studies and it is, indeed, true that Indian economists do not write much on the more theoretical aspects of economics. Textbooks on Economics written in India are also usually of the cram-book variety. Prof. Kapoor's work seems to be an exception to this rule. It is evidently planned on large, ambitious lines and he will have to tackle, in the course of writing, all the recondite theoretical problems. Judging from the foretaste of the whole, available in this first instalment, I would characterise its dominant feature as electicism. In this part on methodology Prof. Kapoor goes over all the topics of discussion, usually presented under this head, in a conscientious manner. He examines all contentions and all points of view and concedes the limited validity of each. In the event of the dedication to Cannan leading anybody to expect a pronounced point of view and an emphatic manner of expression, he would certainly be disappointed. If, however, a definite label has to be put, Prof. Kapoor may be styled a neo-classicist. Sometimes, indeed, as in his enumeration of economic laws, he seems to hold to an even older faith, which is also revealed by the facile labelling of the mercantilist views as wrong. The subject matter of this volume did not afford scope for writing with special reference to the facts of Indian economic life and one cannot hence say how Prof. Kapoor is going to utilise his opportunities in this regard while writing his projected treatise. This part may, however, be commended as giving an adequate account of the different problems normally included under Methodology.

D. R. G.

ASTROLOGY

JATAKALANKARA—(by Ganesh Daivagnya) A translation into Gujerati from the Sanskrit original, by Raj Guru Pandit Ravisanker Jeshtram. Published by Pt. Narayan Mulji Pustakalaya, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay 2.

The translation of this well-known astrological work has been well done in a simple yet clear manner. The endeavour of the author to explain the technical terms so often found in books of the kind is commendable. The chapter on the 12 'Bhavas', their indications, and the various things represented by each 'house', etc., will be found to be very informative and helpful. Reference may also be made to the chapter on longevity and the different Yogas.

One would have liked this author not merely to give us the orthodox form of a translation of the slokas in Sanskrit but practical illustrations in the light of his own experience, substantiating or criticising the various rules given in the text. On mere theory there are innumerable books.

The author and the publisher have both to be congratulated on having brought out the book in such a handy way and for omitting unnecessary details from the same. The book which contains 184 pages is priced at Re. 1|4 only.

'THE CHALLENGE TO LIBERTY'

A selection from Lord Halifax's speeches on Foreign Policy from 1934 down to the outbreak of the war is shortly to be published by the Oxford University Press from Bombay. The selection has been made under the auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, more popularly known as Chatham House, and this fact should ensure a well-edited book.

One of the speeches which Lord Halifax made to the University of Oxford concludes with the words from the memorial outside the Viceroy's house at Delhi and has already been published in pamphlet form in India under the title "The Challenge To Liberty". Speeches are often found to be sadly wanting when read in print, but the philosophical and shrewd orations of Lord Halifax would prove to be an exception.

"THE JOURNALIST"

THE JOURNALIST edited by Mr. P. G. Rao, has already in the course of about a year made its mark, its columns are open to a fair and frank discussion of problems that closely affect the welfare of the journalists and it has strived to improve the standard of efficiency of both the aspirant as well as the professional by a series of interesting articles on the art of writing in its varied aspects.

One of the attractive features of the journal has been the brief life-sketch of some leading journalist who has earned a name by sheer merit and efficiency. "The Journalist" has thus begun to sing the saga of men who have so long silently labcured and who by nature and temperament are shy of any publicity. The desire of the editor of "The Journalist" appears to be to meet the demand of a large section of reading public who want to have authentic and dependable information about the men who make the news and yet never are in the news. Another purpose has been to inspire the future journalist with a high ideal.

"The Journalist", on the whole, has stood well and showed a remarkable progress in the get-up and reading contents despite the hardships of the War. To have achieved this in the very first year of its existence is proof of the tact and ability of its editor. Mr. P. G. Rao, who has even a more ambitious programme for the second year.

In the current issue besides a life-sketch of the late Mr J. R. Vatchagandhy, the following among other interesting articles appear: "The rise and growth of Journalism in India": "Some experiences with Editors". "A causerie in Advertising Salesmanship," "The Technique of Short Story"; and "How and What the Student Read."

The Divali Number is expected to be a great improvement upon any of the past issues, and will be out in due time.

A WEEK OF WAR

Victor Woos Vanquished!

By

N. G. JOG

October, 25.

Is this going to be another fateful week-end in the typical Hitler style?

The question is pertinent in view of the latest peregrinations of the Fuehrer. His penchant for launching his offensives whether peaceful or sanguinary, on the last two days of the week is, of course, well-known.

His sudden departure to the Franco-Spanish frontier to visit Franco—both the Fuehrer and the Caudillo were accompanied by their respective General Staffs—and the subsequent meeting between Hitler and Marshal Petain seem to indicate some big developments in the near future. Perhaps they will have already unfolded themselves by the time those lines appear in print.

Meanwhile pointed attention is being drawn to the fact that Hitler has departed from his customary practice of summoning the heads of other States to call upon him at Berchtesgaden or the Wilhemstrasse. The spider's going all the way to meet his victim may be temporarily flattering to the fly but it makes its impending fate all the more unavoidable!

In For It

General Franco, therefore, seems to be unmistakably in for it though diplomatic circles in Washington still persist in believing that he will not enter the war on the Axis side. The genesis of this belief seems to be more in wishful thinking than in any critical appraisement of the situation in Spain.

True, Franco has long been playing a very cautious game and so far he has not allowed himself to crack under the joint pressure of Rome and Berlin. But the dice have been very heavily loaded against him from the very beginning. His regime itself owes its existence to the help of his Fascist and Nazi friends and he is emphatically not in a position to defy their wishes, however long he may succeed in defering their execution.

Again the Falange is a house divided against itself. Thanks to the patronage extended to him by the Nazis, the sinister influence of Senor Suner, the brother-in-law of the Caudillo, is gradually growing in the party and his recent promotion to the Foreign Ministership is symptomatic of the prevailing feeling amongst the Falangist rank and file.

Besides it may be asked what chances the Spanish Government has of defying the "diktat" of Hitler? It may well be that the Spaniards have no stomach left for a fight after the disastrous years of internecine strife. It may be granted again that the country's resources are at too low a level to stand fresh hostilities. But, after all, Spain is a mere pawn in the game. It must sing to the tune which the piper may choose.

The Germans, of course, mainly want a passage through Spain to Africa. They, moreover, want to plant the Swastika on the Rock of Gibraltar. The occupation of Gibraltar is absolutely essential for the successful launching of the Nazi blitzkrieg against Egypt.

The Spaniards, therefore, have essentially to play a secondary and even sleeping role and there is no doubt whatever that they will be compelled to assume it whenever Hitler desires it. Besides will not they thereby earmark an honourable position for themselves in the New Order that the Axis has promised for Europe?

Tragic Possibility

More interesting than Gen. Franco's is the case of Marshal Petain. The unexpected and sudden visit of the "Fuehrer" of (non-occupied) France to his German prototype has led to a crop of rumours, conjectures and alarmist reports. This meeting between the victor and the vanquished coming on the heels of the talks between von Ribbentrop and M. Laval, the evil genius behind the figurehead Field-Marshal, has many disquieting features about it and the question is being openly asked whether it does not presage a declaration of war against Britain by the Vichy Government.

Hostilities between those two erstwhile Allies will naturally be one of the most tragic events of history. But such a denoument does not, unfortunately, appear so fantastically impossible now as it might have done four months ago after the fall of France.

In the first place the "soldier's peace" which Petain sought has proved to be nothing short of servility. The division of the country between occupied and unoccupied France has itself made the Nazis' task of exploitation very easy. Correspondingly it has added to the difficulties of the rulers of Vichy who find themselves at every turn at the mercy of the German authorities.

The rehabilitation even of unoccupied France has hardly begun as yet. Trade and industry are at a standstill and famine stares the people in the face. The problem of refugees remains unsolved still and tens of thousands of demobbed soldiers are roaming over the land aimlessly.

Over and above all those hardships and difficulties stands the character of those who rule occupied France at present. They have already murdered the Third Republic and promulgated a totalitarian order for France. In every way possible they are cheaply imitating the Nazis and their fawning has gone to the length of simulating antipathy towards the British people 'a la the Teutons. Most of the men of Vichy are pronounced Anglophobes and left to themselves they would have no compunction in declaring war on their ex-Ally.

Capitalist Vultures

Besides, the capitalists and the notorious Two Hundred Families of France who are the power behind the Vichy throne will not be too unwilling to reopen hostilities—against whom it is immaterial to them!—as it will help to start their factories and bring in the profits. At present the big munitions and armament manufacturers find their occupation gone and the paper bills which they occasionally received from the Nazis are not worth even the paper on which they are printed.

Those who know the "Gentleman's Agreement" which existed and was honourably carried out during all the four years of the Great War between the German junkers and their French opposites will not be in the least surprised by the possibility of an Anglo-French War.

But, alas for those French Fascists and capitalists, France is too broken down a nation to take up arms against anybody in the near future. There has been a complete moral disintegration among the entire population and any rash step by Petain or Laval to drive their countrymen into a corner will surely recoil on their own heads.

So if France refuses to toe the Nazi line, it will not be because but in spite of the Vichy Government. This is not to say that Marshal Petain will present an uncompromising front to Hitler. Far from it, as he will surely try to accommodate his master as far as possible to gain a concession here or a mercy there. For example, it is already hinted that as an outcome of the latest interview, Hitler will allow Petain to establish his capital at Paris.

French Fleet & Colonies

Perhaps more important than the actual declaration of war by France will be the attitude adopted by M. Petain towards the Axis demands regarding the French fleet and air force and the Colonies.

It is rumoured that Hitler in his anxiety to end the war as early as possible is ready to risk a final showdown with Britain not only in the air but also on the sea. He is, therefore, wooing the Octogenerian Marshal to "lease" him the French fleet and air force in order to launch a decisive land, naval and aerial offensive on all the fronts.

Moreover, however pliant the Vichy Government may be in France itself, they have so far managed to keep the integrity of their colonies intact on the whole. This resistance is naturally dictated by the fear that complete subservience towards the Nazis will only lead to a revolt among the people of the colonies and that they will thus play into the hands of General de Gaulle.

The dispatch of General Weygand to Africa and the frequent tours of inspection he is undertaking in the French territories reveal the uneasiness of the Vichy Government. The situation in Syria, which is a mandated territory and not a colony, is again very critical while the attempt made by a subaltern on the life of the Governor reveals the depth of feeling in Indo-China.

That outpost of France has been as good as surrendered to the Far-Eastern partner of the Axis and the fear now is whether the same fate awaits Syria and the French colonies in Africa. While Syria lies on the Nazi way to the Middle East, the French ports on the Atlantic seaboard of Africa will be immensely helpful to the Germans as bases for their submarines. This will be a threat not only to Britain but also to America.

How far will the betrayers of free France go in their appeasement of their conquerers?—That is the question on everybody's lips to-day. While the action which Britain will be constrained to take in the worst eventuality can be easily foreseen, the reaction of the United States is perhaps more interesting. Plans are said to be already ready for the occupation of the French territories in the Caribbean Sea should such a step be deemed necessary for the defence of the Western Hemisphere.

Turkey's Firm Stand

Does the present activity of Hitler mean that he has for the time being halted his drive to the East via the Dardanelles? He has good reason, too, for apart from the doubts about Russian reactions, Turkey is sternly standing in the way. The Turkish Government has made it emphatically clear that far from being cowed down by the spectacle of the Nazi legions standing on the western shores of the Black Sea, they are ready to defend their freedom and territorial integrity by every means at their command.

Nor will they merely mark time until the enemy knocks at its gate. For (according to a dispatch to the "New York Times") in the case of Bulgaria compromising her neutrality by giving a foothold to the Nazis, the Turks will themselves invade Southern Bulgaria and establish defensive lines of their own. This will in its turn put heart into Greece and allow Britain sufficient time to send an expeditionary force to its Ally.

While the reports of the entry of German troops into Bulgaria are probably exaggerated, there is no denying the fact that that country has recently been drawn into the Nazi orbit. Tourists are flowing into Sofia in increasing numbers while the Belgrade correspondent of the "Times" believes that the Germans have established anti-aircraft listening posts in North-Western Bulgaria, presumably to detect any bombers which might be making for the Rumanian oilfields.

Wooing Stalin

The Nazis are not likely to stage a show-down in the Black Sea unless and until they are assured of the benevolent neutrality of the Soviet. Berlin is no longer content merely with the non-aggression pact with Moscow. According to reports circulating in Vienna, a definite demand is made of the Soviet recognition of the leading role of the Axis in Europe.

Will this wooing succeed? Stalin has so far maintained an attitude of strict neutrality in the European war, according to his own lights, may be. He is not, therefore, likely to fall a prey to the blandishments of Hitler and tie his own hands by recognising Hitler's conquests in advance. He is too shrewd to forfeit his initiative in a unilateral manner.

Why does not the British Government, too, make a more determined attempt to placate Stalin? Sending Sir Stafford Cripps to Moscow has so far produced only negative results. A more positive, a more sympathetic pro-Soviet policy is needed in order to forestall the Nazis. Turkey is the golden link between Britain and Russia and it should not be beyond the bounds of statesmanship to devise a tri-parlite pact for the integrity of Asia Minor.

Such a pact will have far-reaching effects, indeed, and bring a democratic victory perceptibly nearer.

I cannot do better than quote in this connection the following observations from the latest issue of the King-Hall Newsletter:

The differences between great Britain and the Soviet at the present time are inconsequential in relation to the broader issues of this world-wide struggle. Given goodwill on both sides, the differences could be settled overnight.

Will they?

Unrest In Rumania

Anti-Nazi Forces Gather Strength

ISTANBUL, Oct. 26.

The beginning of a movement of protest against the German occupation of Rumania is indicated by well-informed travellers arriving from Bucharest.

The ex-Prime-Minister, M. Gigurtu, who went to Berchtesgaden shortly before the Vienna Award is reported to have handed General Antonescu a letter of protest declaring that there is no truth in the statement that his Government reached an agreement with Hitler for military occupation of Rumania.

The letter is signed by all members of the Gigurtu Government except M. Maniolescu who was in Rome at the time.

Attempts are now being made, state these travellers, to bring the letter to the knowledge of the public in order to prove that M. Gigurtu was not responsible for burdening Rumania with the cost of the German occupation.

This expense alone is arousing great indignation since it is widely believed to amount to some 20 million lei daily.

Considerable discontent has also been caused by the knowledge that the German troops are being paid between 300 and 700 leis daily, according to rank, whereas the average rate of pay for a Rumanian soldier is the insignificant sum of three lei daily.—Reuter.

"British Women's Faith And Endurance Will Go Down In History"

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt has sent the women of England, through the "Manchester Guardian", a message of admiration and encouragement.

She said, "The endurance, faith and self-sacrifice of the women of England and their wonderful organisation will go down in history, because it is backing of this kind which makes it possible for the men to win out. My congratulations to the women of England, and may we all keep faith as they have done."—Reuter.

U. S. Air Force Officers Reshuffled

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.

In a series of moves reflecting the increasing importance of the army's air force in the national defence the United States War Department to-day transferred Major General Skold, Chief of the United States Air Corps, to the newly created post of Deputy Chief of Staff, while Major General G. H. Britt, his assistant, will act as Chief of the Air Corps.

Rear Admiral A. B. Cook, Former Chief of the Naval Bureau of Aeronautics, has been assigned to command all the United States Navy's aircraft in the Atlantic under Rear Admiral Hayne Ellis, Commander of the Atlantic Patrol Force —Reuter.

Canada's Role In War

TORONTO Oct. 26

"The great new defence combination brought about by Britain Canada and the United States is one of the greatest facts coming out of the last few months, and will be of even greater significance in the future," declared Sir Howard Degville, Secretary of the Empire Parliamentary Association, in a speech at the university here.

Sir Howard gave a warning that a war is never won until it is carried into enemy territory and said Canda would play a role "of decisive importance" in that great battle of the future.—Reuter.

Axis Anxiety Over Far East

PEACE OVERTURES TO CHANG-KAI-SHEK

LONDON, October 26.

Reuter's Far Eastern Expert writes:—

Hints previously expressed that Hitler's diplomatic offensive embraces the Far East find further corroboration in indications that the former German Ambassador, Von Trautmann, is likely to return to Chungking.

His would indeed be a significant move because on two critical occasions—after the fall of Shanghai and then Nanking—Japan used Von Trautmann, who is well-known to be pro-Chinese, as intermediary in peace overtures to Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek.

Common Ground

The common ground between Hitler and Japan just now is the patent desire to liquidate the Sino-Japanese war—Germany, because her Far Eastern Axis partner would then have freer hands to assist in the more pressing Axis designs; and Japan, for reasons that are more obvious, after over three years of costly and unsuccessful attempts to crush Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek.

Reports from Pieping, believed to be well-grounded, represent the Japanese as privately making a strong bid to persuade Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek to come to terms. The well-informed correspondent of the "North China Daily News" says, "The ease with which Japan seized Indo-China has enormously increased the prestige of the Navy which always insisted that Japan's "place in the sun" lies in south Asia and converted many political leaders to this policy as safer and more profitable than the army's costly and sterile attempts to crush Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek."

Prepared To Pay Any Price

Experienced observers of Far Eastern affairs believe that Japan would pay almost any price to extricate herself from Central China, though, of course, retaining her hold on north China. It is here that Von Trautmann's role acquires significance. Whether he can crown his previous abortive efforts with success is at least conjectural.

The Chinese Ambassador, Mr. Quotaichi, had a long conversation yesterday with Lord Halifax and then Mr. Amery with whom he discussed matters of common interest to India, Burma and China.

China's Condition

The nature of the talk is not disclosed but China's reaction to the Japanese feelers was given by Mr. Quotaichi in an interview with Reuter. After recalling Japan's peace feelers of last summer, he added:

"The only terms on which China will make peace will be complete withdrawal. She has not suffered all she has in the past three years to accept a compromise which will enable Japan to attack her again after a breathing space."

Mexico's Blow At Japan

Meantime, it is confirmed that the Mexican Government has cancelled the lease to Japan of a large coal and oil bearing concession and also stopped a shipment of 50,000 sterling worth of mercury to Japan. Newspaper correspondents state the object is to maintain a solid Pan-American front against the Axis Powers.

As to the military aspect, the Chinese claim important successes in the offensive in the lower Yangtse Valley begun about a fortnight ago, including recapture of several key-points from the Japanese.

Part of the forces used in these operations are Fourth Route Army, an offshoot of the famous Eighth Route Communist Army, whose masterly tactics in north China were regarded by many observers as the most formidable difficulty encountered by the Japanese.

STRENUOUSLY WORKING FOR PACT WITH SOVIET.

A Washington message says:

An urgent effort on the part of the Japanese towards safeguarding the Manchurian borders and extricating their armies from a "profitless" war in China is seen by observers here in Japan's strenuous working for a pact with the Soviet Union and persistent rumours from Tokyo about peace talks with China.

Little credence is given here, however, to Tokyo's suggestions that Russian help for China will cease or that peace negotiations between China and Japan in the offing.

RUSSIAN HELP TO CONTINUE.

The belief is expressed in authoritative circles here that Soviet officials have informed Washington officials that Russian help for China will continue. Moreover, it is pointed out that the Chinese offensives do not indicate a desire to sue for peace.

U. S. DETERMINED.

The continued reinforcement of the defences in the Philippines is taken here as a clear indication that the United States is determined that the 'status quo' in the pacific shall be maintained.—Reuter.

BURMA ROAD BOMBED

Japanese Claim To Have Destroyed Several Bridges

TOKYO, Oct. 26.

Japanese naval warplanes on Friday afternoon destroyed suspension bridges over a Gorge in the upper reaches of Mekong River, paralysing traffic on he Burma Road, according to the Domei Agency which states: "Japanese raiders circle over the George between Tali and Paoshan near the border of French Indo-China for more than an hour defying anti-aircraft fire. Two bridges, one permanent suspension bridge called the Kingkuo Bridge and the other a Makeshift one, were obliterated by Japanese bombs together with military barracks near the approaches to the bridges.—Reuter.

COLOMBO Oct. 24.

Sir Andrew Caldecott, Governor of Ceylon, wielded the auctioneer's hammer with conspicuous success last evening when opening the Ceylon Treasure Sale in aid of the "Times of Ceylon Send-a-Plane Fund," he sold a gold cigarette case for Rs. 250/—A. P.

Here's the simplest and most reliable cure for fevers of all kinds, Influenza, Malaria, Typhoid, etc. It contains neither drugs nor poisons and is not superficial as a temporary cure but attacks the causes of fevers and removes them Amritdhara is a powerful germicide-checks and cures infections, it is a sedative, soothes down the temperature and allays all aches, pains or uncomfortable feelings. Price Rs. 2/8, 1/4, Sample Ans. 8 only.

Send for a Sample costing Ans. 8 only or get it from the nearest good dealer.

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AMRITDHARA PHARMACY LAHORE

Bombay Stockist:—Mr. CHIMAN LALL P. SHAH, Princess Street, Govind Buildings.

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42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted tutor preferably Bengalee for two Xavier boys I & II. Time 7 & 6 evening. Apply Box No. 13792, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Capable Clerks on Rs. 50-5-75, for our Branches. Probation one month Rs. 20/-. Apply:—Dutton College, (London), Egerton Road, Delhi 12. (13762)

Situations Vacant for Educative persons. Posts permanent. Pay Rs. 50/- to 200/- according to qualifications. Apply Industries (India) Ltd. Delhi. (13783)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted distributors for selling pure honey and lac products manufactured by the Forest Department, Government of Madras. Communicate with sole distributors, Associated Agencies, 9, Mount Road, Madras. (13801)

BEST TAMIL TALKIE
At
BROADWAY—Dadar
on SUNDAY, 27th &
TUESDAY, 29th October
at 10-30 A.M.
"SANTHA SAKKUBAI"
Starring:
K. ASWATHAMMA, &
K. ARANGANAYAKI (Chintamani Fame)
C. BANNI BAI,
K. SARANGAPANI
& Others.
Book your seat in advance at
S. I. CONCERNS, MATUNGA.

ON THE AIR

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 27.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Silver screen. 5-45 Gujarati Mahila Club. 6-15 Vatsala Limaya. 6-30 Master Madan. 6-45 Mushtari Bai of Alwar. 7 Jawab Men. 7-15 For villagers only. 8 Gorakh Dhanda: Play in Hindustani. 8-42 Chanda Bai of Hathras. 8-50 Next Week's programme. 10 It has happened or a Violin recital. 10-5 Duet. 10-15 N. R. Shahane. 10-30 Thumri aur Geet.

Delhi II—Programme

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

5 to 7-15 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 7-15 Gordhan Das. 7-25 Mushtari Bai of Alwar. 7-40 N. R. Shahane. 7-50 Chanda Bai of Hathras. 8 to 9-30 As in Delhi 1. 9-30 Khayal to Geet. 10 to 10-5 As in Delhi 1. 10-5 The Music of De Falla.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

An anniversary programme in memory of the late Sangit Ratna Abdul Karim Khan. 8 a.m. Baburao Mane 8-5 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati 8-25 Prayer. 8-32 Jaltarang solo. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 Sound news. 9-15 Ganpat Rao Behere. 9-45 Sitar Visharad Abdul Karim: Sitar. 10-30 Memorable melodies. 10-45 Bai Gangu Bai of Hubli. 11-30 Dashrathbuwa Muley of Poona. 12-15 p.m. Balkrishnabuwa Kapileshwari. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Dashrathbuwa and Kapileshwaribuwa. 1-20 Abdul Karim Khan 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch Hour Music. 5 Tomorrow. 5-5 Vocal duets. 5-10 Savaksa Kapadia. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Ruparani Munshi. 5-40 Anjani Bai Wadker. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Talk of the town. 6-15 Sawai Gandharv. 7-5 Tabla Tarang. 7-15 Harish Chandra Kapileshwari. 7-45 Dilruba solo. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Topic of the day. 8-30 The Fortnight in Sport: Talk by Talyarkhan. 8-45 Some Reminiscences of the late Khan Sahib Abdul Karim Khan. 8-55 Instrumental music. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C news relay. 10 Kathleen Shaw: Contralto. 10-10 Walter Rehberg: Pianoforte. 10-20 Otto Klimt: Violin. 10-30 New Queen's Hall Orchestra.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

8 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Shankerrao Kapileshwari. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Shamsuddin Khan: Tabla solo. 9 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

12-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Deen Dasi. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical Interlude. 1-35 to 2-25 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 to 5-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Saraswati Bai. 5-30 Shrimati Wadkar. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Vocal duets. 6-10 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 to 8 Abdul Karim (Recorded). 8 to 8-5 Shankerrao Kapileshwari, Tabla Tarang. 8-5 to 8-15 Roshanara Begum: Thumri. 8-15 to 8-25 Sawai Gandharv. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Roshan Ara Begam. 9-45 Saraswati Bai. 9-51 Balkrishnabuwa Kapileshwari and Dashrathbuwa Muley. 10-30 Instrumental music. 10-40 Abdul Karim Khan.

Calcutta I—Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.).

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

5 p.m. Binode Behari Srichandan. 5-20 For Our Oriya Listeners. 5-50 Listening tunes. 6-6 Church Service. 7-20 Satya Chowdhuri. 7-40 Geeta Mittra. 8 K. Mallick. 8-20 Akinchan Dutt: Violin. 9 Background to the News: War talk. 10 The Waltz King.

B. B. C. Programme

(16.10 to 22.00 on GSV, GST and GSJ throughout, GSP to 17.30, GSF, GSD and GSB from 19.30 to 20.15 and GSH to 21.15)

16-10 Variety starlight. 17-00 Parlour Game. 17-30 An American looks at Britain: Talk by Warren Irvin, 17-45 Play, Uncle Toby. 19-00 Cinema Organ. 19-30 Dance music. 20-00 Weekly programme summary. 20-15 Talk, The People of Britain. 20-30 B B Northern Orchestra, conducted by Sir Adrian Boult. 21-00 Sunday Service, address by the very Rev. F. Garfield.

22.25 to 10.05 on GSI and GSD throughout, GSC from 00.45, GSF from 22.25 to 00.30 and from 02.30 to 03.55 and GRY from 00.30).

22-30 Irish Guards Band. 23-00 Variety, the Sunday Nighters. 00-15 See 20-15.

His Melody Lingers On!

A. I. R. Programme In Memory Of Abdul Karim Khan

The late Abdul Karim Khan died to-day (Sunday), three years ago. A constant visitor to the Bombay broadcasting studios, this great singer supplied listeners with many a delightful hour of music during his lifetime. The

The Late Khan Abdul Karim Khan

Bombay Station has not forgotten its debt to him. And every year this day, the day of his death, they revive his memory with a programme associated with his music and performed by some of the outstanding singers picked from the many followers he left behind. Among those to be heard in the course of the day will be Ganpat Rao Behere, Gangu Bai of Hubli, Dashrathbuwa Muley, Balkrishnabuwa Kapileshwari, Sawai Gandharv, and Roshanara Begum.

Around The Courts

BOMBAY, Saturday

A man clad in rags trying to dispose of a packet of 19 diamonds in the market was arrested yesterday by a policeman. The latter questioned Girdhar Khema as to how he came in possession of the diamonds.

The accused, the police stated to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, could not give a satisfactory explanation and he was therefore arrested.

The Magistrate directed the accused to be remanded to custody.

That death was due to shock from extensive burns accidentally sustained while doing her work as a labourer in the Zandu Pharmacy at Shaitan Chowki was the verdict recorded by the jury at the inquest, held to-day, on the body of Anusayabai Sakharam (20) who died in the Hospital on Friday.

At the resumed hearing of the inquest, to-day, on the body of Fazalshah Ahmedkhan (30) a labourer in the P. and O. Company who met his instantaneous death at Alexandra Dock, on October 18 due to Cotton Bales falling on him as the chain of the sling suddenly snapped while lowering it into the hatch, the city Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death due to shock owing to the fracture of skull.

FOUL OFFENCE

Remarking that it was a "foul offence" which required a deterrent sentence, the Chief Presidency Magistrate sentenced Babu Hari Dande to two year's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 being found guilty on a charge of causing grievous hurt to one Narayan Dyanoo.

The accused, according to the prosecution, threw nitric acid on the complainant's face on June 23, while the latter was sleeping. The complainant was badly burnt and was removed to hospital. As

Mr. Hugh Dow, who will succeed Sir Lancelot Graham, Governor of Sind.

a result of his injuries, he lost his right eye and skin had to be grafted on him twice.

The fine, if recovered, was directed to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

On a charge of gambling, Usman Gani and eleven others were placed to-day before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court, and were ordered to be released on bail.

Cards and cash were recovered from the accused.

Simon Aaron and four others arrested by the Mahim Police in connection with house breaking and thefts in the Northern parts of the city were put up this morning, before Mr. K. C. Thakore, Presidency Magistrate and were remanded into custody.

It was stated that the accused form a gang concerned in thefts by day-time in nearly 20 cases and nearly Rs. 2,000 worth of property was recovered from them.

Among the accused is a woman, mother of Simon, who was charged with receiving and disposing of the stolen property.

It is understood that since the arrests were made thefts during the day have considerably decreased in the area.

Sub-Inspector Tote of the Mahim Section is in charge of the investigation.

PASSENGER TRAIN DERAILED

MHOW, Oct. 26.

The Railway authorities at Mhow wire as follows:—

"At about 4-15 p.m. on 25th instant the engine and one bogie of a third class carriage of the 82 Down Fast Passenger was derailed and capsized between Attar and Ajanti. One bogie of a third class carriage was derailed. Through running is expected to be restored by the evening of 26th. Passengers and mails are being transhipped. A passenger named Ranchod, son of Baldeo Pershad, address Nimarkheri, was injured. —A. P.

BENARES, Oct. 26.

The Mahabodhi Society of India is making arrangements to celebrate the ninth anniversary of the Mulagandhakuti Vihar at Sarnath near Benares on November 15, 16 and 17 Important functions of the celebration includes the anniversary meeting, the reunion of Buddhists of all parts of the world, the relic procession and the exhibition for worship of the holy relics of Buddha presented by the Government of India.

Petain's Abrupt Refusal To Hitler's Demands

Move For Quiescent France In Continental 'Bloc'

Hitler-Musso-Petain-Franco Meeting Likely?

NEW YORK. October 26.

IT IS BELIEVED IN DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS AT BERNE, SAYS A "NEW YORK TIMES" DESPATCH FROM THAT CAPITAL, THAT MARSHAL PETAIN GAVE AN ABRUPT REFUSAL TO HERR HITLER'S DEMANDS INVOLVING THE USE OF FRENCH ARMS AGAINST BRITAIN. THE DESPATCH ADDS THAT THE ABSENCE OF OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUES IS HELD TO INDICATE THAT SOME SORT OF A DEAL IS BEING NEGOTIATED.

WHAT FUEHRER WANTS FROM PETAIN

Since any deal requires give and take, it is thought to mean that Marshal Petain has something that Herr Hitler wants. This is thought in some quarters to be a quiescent France in a Continental block which would be a 'fait accompli' before the United States election.

Some circles suggest the possibility of a meeting in the near future among Hitler, Mussolini, Marshal Petain and General Franco.

LAVAL KEEPS MUM

The "New York Times" Washington correspondent adds that M. Henri Haye, Vichy Ambassador in Washington visited Mr. Sumner Welles to urge an attitude of reserve towards the conflicting reports. M. Haye stated that he had no official information himself.

Officials in Washington are quoted as saying that the American Embassy in Vichy is unable to obtain information of the Franco-German conferences, as M. Laval kept the matter to himself, and not even informed his own foreign office. M. Haye found Mr. Sumner Welles anxious for exact information, and he sent an urgent request to Vichy for information.

'Hiatus' In U. S. Reaction

News dispatches in the United States press to-day regarding the Franco-German negotiations contain strong hints of a surrender to Germany by the Vichy Government and this has caused a 'hiatus' in American reaction to the situation. The earlier tendency to express confidence in French popular antagonism to co-operation between France and the Axis and to see the German move as a sign of Axis weakness has diminished, and the press today produces an emotional reaction against the Vichy Government rather than an attempt to assess the meaning of the situation.

AXIS PEACE OFFENSIVE?

Many Vichy correspondents last night and this morning reported rumours of an Axis peace offensive but there is no tendency among the press or Radio commentators to take any such peace offensive seriously.—Reuter.

Significant Silence Of German Press

LONDON, OCT. 26.

THE FACT THAT NO OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE WAS ISSUED AFTER THE INTERVIEW BETWEEN HERR HITLER AND MARSHAL PETAIN IS ALMOST MORE SUGGESTIVE THAN THE PURELY PLATONIC WORDING OF THE COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AFTER THE MEETING BETWEEN HERR HITLER AND GENERAL FRANCO WRITES REUTER'S DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT.

What is also very striking is the fact that the German press makes not the slightest revelation on the subject of the talks, but confines itself to reproducing rumours and speculations published abroad while drawing comfort from the interest aroused from the meetings. The only reliable conclusion to be drawn from this situation is that matters have not progressed as rapidly or favourably as the Nazis would like.

TRAILING BEHIND GERMAN

The Italian Press has trailed behind the German, and is even more vague and general in its language. It is, however, possible to trace evidence of a certain amount of pique because Italy has been left out of all the conversations.

At the same time it is emphasised that Italy naturally approves of every step taken by her Axis partner, and it is hinted that she is being consulted. Italian papers however, are as bare of any hint regarding the subjects of discussion as the German.

BALKANS QUIET

There have been no developments in the Balkans while Herr Hitler has been conducting his "Blitz" diplomatic campaign. Soviet Russia has taken a seat at the table of the newly constituted Danubian Commission, which includes all Riverine States, but excludes Britain and France who were formerly prominent members.

WOOING THE SOVIET

In Moscow, the Japanese are reported to be making strong efforts to woo the Soviet to an understanding that would cut off supplies from Marshal Chiang-kai-Shek, and possibly involve Russia in a more adventurous policy with the Berlin-Rome Axis.—Reuter.

AGREEMENT IN PRINCIPLE?

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Marshal Petain and Herr Hitler have agreed in principle on collaboration at their meeting, according to an official announcement in Vichy, quoted by the Lyons radio. The official statement says that the interview between Hitler and Petain on October 24 took place in an atmosphere of great courtesy. The Marshal was received with the honours due to his rank. The two chiefs proceeded to a general examination and in particular to the means of reconstructing peace in Europe.

An agreement in principle on collaboration was reached between the two statesmen. The manner of application of this principle will be examined later.—Reuter.

NO LAVAL-CIANO TALK NOW?

BERLIN, Oct. 26.

A meeting between Count Ciano and M. Laval is not to be expected in the near future, according to a Rome dispatch to the German official news agency. The dispatch also denits that any such meeting has already taken place.—Reuter.

MEKONG BRIDGE NOT DESTROYED

Traffic On Burma Road As Usual

CHUNGKING, Oct. 25.

Traffic on the Burma Road is going on as usual notwithstanding the Japanese claims to have destroyed the Mekong River Bridge. Making this claim, the communications authorities state that additional ferries and bridging material have already been prepared at all key river crossings. Moreover, if the Mekong Bridge were damaged, traffic might be inconvenienced for a brief period but not interrupted.—Reuter.

BENARES, Oct. 26.

The Benares District Board has decided to contribute Rs. 39,120 as war loan from the investment and provident funds of its general office.—A. P.

EXPLOSIVE BOMBS IN WICKLOW

Dropped By Unidentified Plane

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The Eire department of Defence states that an unidentified plane dropped high explosive and incendiary bombs in County Wicklow, last night. No persons were injured, but farm buildings were damaged. Military authorities are investigating.—Reuter.

Bridge Named After Mahatma

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 26.

The Ahmedabad Municipality resolved this evening by a large majority to name the new bridge constructed near Shapur after Mahatma Gandhi.—A. P.

KING'S MESSAGE TO PETAIN

LONDON, Oct. 26.

It is authoritatively learnt in London that His Majesty the King has sent a message to Marshal Petain of encouragement, expressing sympathies with the French people and reaffirming his faith in the final victory of the Allies in which France would share.—Reuter.

GERMAN PORTS BOMBED

Docks, Power Stations And Oil Targets Hit

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Docks and power stations in German ports were the chief targets of R.A.F. bombers last (Friday) night. An Air Ministry communique gives these brief details of the results:—

Kiel: Hits on a power station and fires in the shipbuilding yards;

Hamburg: The Neuhof power station was heavily bombed and fires broke out among dock buildings and batteries of anti-aircraft guns were attacked;

Bremen and Cuxhaven: More fires were started among the docks.

Other important objectives in Germany were oil targets at Hamburg, Hanover and Reisholz, besides factories producing war materials in various industrial centres, dealing with attacks on enemy-occupied territory, the communique says that shipping was attacked in the Harbour at Amsterdam, Denhelden, Ostend and Antwerp. Guns at Cap Gris Nez and numerous aerodromes were bombed.

BOULOGNE BURNS LIKE BONFIRE

Boulogne was burning like bonfire when the last of the British bombers flew away from German-occupied Channel ports, after Friday night's R.A.F. hammering of invasion ports and long range gun positions. To-day, big fires were still blazing fiercely in many parts of the battered town and at several points along the coastline as far as Calais. Watchers on the English coast could plainly see tall pillars of smoke rising from bomb-torn Boulogne.

Another big fire was seen to be raging at Wimereux, and smoke was also pouring from a large building on the cliffs near Cap Gris Nez.—Reuter.

FRENCH CABINET MEETING

VICHY, Oct. 26.

A meeting of the French Cabinet has been summoned for 17 hours to-day, according to the Havas Agency. M. Laval returned to Vichy from Paris this afternoon.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

"POOVODAM" DRIFTS BUT REACHES BOMBAY.

MADRAS, Oct. 26.

According to information reaching Calicut the island vessel "Poovodam" which left Calicut on October 5 encountered cyclonic weather about 60 miles from Agathi Island, for which it was bound with goods, broke its mast and drifting for several days reached Bombay, with the crew of 17 islanders.

The port authorities of Bombay are arranging to send the crew and the vessel to Agathi island.—A. P.

Hitler Constructing Another Siegfried Line?

War Likely To Spread To Wider Stage

Italian Attack On Egypt From Libya Expected Soon

LONDON, Oct. 26.

REUTER'S MILITARY CORRESPONDENT SAYS THAT WORLD ATTENTION FOR THE LAST FEW DAYS IS CONCENTRATED ON THE STRATEGICAL ASPECT OF THE WAR WHICH MAY RESULT FROM THE RECENT AXIS CONFERENCES WITH FRANCE AND SPAIN. MILITARY CIRCLES THINK THAT THE WAR MAY SPREAD TO A WIDER STAGE.

The present tactical situation is quite as interesting as strategical. German troops and workmen are busily constructing defence fortifications along the French and Belgian Coast which means that Herr Hitler is constructing another Siegfried line by which he might occupy large British forces which might otherwise be used against him in other theatres.

MOVE IN N. AFRICA

The second tactical move is in North Africa, where Marshal Graziani's armies have apparently worked feverishly to remove dumps and supplies from the range of naval guns. This, together with the Italians' tremendous efforts to improve roads in the supply areas, indicates that the Italians are still committed to an attack on Egypt from Libya. Observers on the spot generally agree that the attack must be made soon.

The third tactical move is the most important to Britain. Immense numbers of men must be fed wherever the theatre of war may be. The question of the possibility of feeding and maintaining a huge imperial army now in Egypt from the East instead of the West may be debated by the present Eastern Group Conference at New Delhi. Nothing can be done without large forces of infantry. General Wavell's armies are now in a stronger position than ever before. So far Herr Hitler's successes have been based on tanks and dive-bombers. He (Hitler) also must now employ large masses of men and the problem of feeding and maintaining them will not be easy.—Reuter.

Lewis Goes Over To Willkie

Accuses Roosevelt Of Not Keeping Faith

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.

The Labour Leader, Mr. John Lewis, who supported President Roosevelt in 1936 announced in a special broadcast that he was supporting Mr. Willkie in the presidential election.

"War" he declared "is President Roosevelt's motive and objective." President Roosevelt is trying to create prosperity by manufacturing armaments.

Mr. Lewis accused the New Deal of not keeping faith with Labour since the "Coalition" in 1936. Stating that President Roosevelt would not be re-elected unless he was overwhelmingly supported by the men and women of Labour, Mr. Lewis said that he would accept such a result as a "vote of no confidence" and would resign from the presidency of the Congress of Industrial Organisation.

It is pointed out that Mr. Lewis does not command such a complete following as in 1936 and some of the C.I.O. unions have already independently declared their support for President Roosevelt.—Reuter.

Australian Trained Airmen

SYDNEY, Oct. 26.

By the end of the year, several quotas of Australian trained aircraft men will have gone to Canada, the United Kingdom and elsewhere, according to an announcement by the Department of Air.—Reuter.

HONY. MAGISTRATES IN SIND

Scheme To Separate Executive From Judiciary Given Up

KARACHI, Oct. 26.

The Hon'ble Mir Bundehali Khan, Premier of Sind, has informed Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, leader of the Congress Party in the Sind Assembly, that the Government propose to revive the system of Honorary Magistrates which was abolished by the Allahbux Ministry.

The Premier explained that the Government propose to appoint Honorary Magistrates because the work of ordinary Magistrates had increased to a great extent and they urgently needed relief.

The Premier also informed the Congress leader that the Government had dropped for the time being the scheme to separate the Executive from the Judiciary which had been drawn up the Allahbux Ministry for two divisions in Sind as an experimental measure.—United Press.

EASTBOUND AIR MAIL SERVICE

CALCUTTA, Oct. 26.

Information has been received that the air service operating between Bangkok and Hongkong has been temporarily suspended, states a communique issued by the Postal Department. Air Mails for countries served by this route will now be sent by air to Singapore by the British Overseas Airways eastbound services and thence by surface route to destination. Air Mails for the Philippines, Hawaii, Canada and U. S. A. and all European countries served via U. S. A. will be sent from Singapore by surface route to Hongkong and thence by the trans-pacific Air Mail service to destination. The increase in transit time due to the suspension of the service is expected to be about a week.

The rate of air surcharge remains unchanged.—A. P.

"SET UP ALL-INDIA REGISTER"

Indian Medical Council's Recommendations

NEW DELHI, Oct. 26.

The Indian Medical Council concluded its deliberations this afternoon under the presidency of Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy.

Dr. Roy said that India's code of medical ethics should not be a mere replica of its prototype in England, but should be, in a large measure, adapted to the peculiar customs, genius and culture of the country.

The Council adopted Dr. K. S. Roy's resolution recommending that provision should be made in the Indian Medical Council Act in order to set up an All-India Medical Register. The resolution recommends to move the Central Government to implement this proposal and also ask the Provincial Governments to abolish the medical schools for licenciates or raise them to the university standard, so that there would in future be only one uniform minimum standard of medical education for the whole of British India.—United Press.

Axis-Soviet Co-operation

International Commission To Be Replaced By New Body

MOSCOW, Oct. 26.

As a result of negotiations with Germany it is announced that an amalgamated Danube Commission is being formed on which the Soviet Union will be represented.

It is considered necessary to liquidate both the International Danube Commission and the European Danube Commission, states a communique, creating instead an amalgamated Danube Commission consisting of the Soviet Union, Germany, Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Slovakia and Yugoslavia.

The Soviet Union recently indicated to Germany that she expected to be consulted on the Danubian questions in view of her interests in that region.

SUBHAS TO CONTEST BY-ELECTION

DACCA, Oct. 26.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Mr. Kshitish Chandra Neogy, ex-M.L.A., (Central), Mr. Basanta Kumar Mazumdar and Mr. Aghorebandhu Guha, ex-Chairman of the Mymensingh Municipality, filed nomination papers to-day for election to the Central Assembly from the Dacca Division non-Muhammedan Rural Constituency to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Suryakumar Shome.

Of the four candidates contesting the by-election two, namely, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, now under detention, and Mr. Basanta Kumar Mazumdar, have been set up by the suspended Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, while the other two, namely Mr. Neogy and Mr. Guha, have not yet declared their party affiliations.—A. P.

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BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu : Ashwin Vad 11, 1996
Muslim : Ramzan 25, 1359
Parsi : Ardibehest 23, 1310
Hightide : 8 20; 21-08
Lowtide : 2-10; 15-06
Sunrise : 6h. 37m.
Sunset : 6h. 9m.

DIVINE SERVICE

Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the local Prarthana Mandir, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

BHATIA STUDENTS UNION

Under the auspices of the above Union a Tea-Party is arranged in honour of Seth Gordhandas Gokaldas Morarji, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY

For sanitary rounds and visiting chawls, the members of the Society will meet to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. at Jacob Circle Tram Terminus.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Light and Lights" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opp. Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

CONDOLENCE MEETING IN ARYA SAMAJ

To-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. in the Arya Samaj Hall, Girgaon, a condolence meeting will be held to mourn the untimely death of Prof. Balkrishna, Principal, Rajaram College, Kolhapur.

KARNATAK FRIENDS' UNION

The 6th annual gathering and election of office-bearers for the year 1940/41 of the Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) under the presidentship of Mr. K. R. Bolar, at Spinner Building, Fort, Bombay

MARATHA GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION

A condolence meeting of all the Maratha Graduates to mourn the death of Mr. Anantrao S. Chavan, Manager, Worli D. D. Chawls, will be held at 5 p.m. to-day (Sunday) in King George English School premises, Hindu Colony, Dadar.

EMOTIONS IN MUSIC

On behalf of the Shreemant Sayajirao Maharaj Sangeet Kalabhavan, Prof. Yeshvantrao (Sangeet Kesari), will deliver a public lecture on "Emotions in Indian Music" today (Sunday) from 6-30 to 7-30 p.m. in the hall of the Kalabhavan, at Wahedin Mansion, Poibavdi, Parel.

CO-EDUCATION

Under the auspices of the Bombay Youths' Literary and Debating Association, a public debate on "Co-Education is necessary in India" at Vanmali Hall, Dadar (Sunday) today, at 10 a.m. Mrs. Narmadaben Parekh will move the proposition and Mr. Govindbhai Patel will lead the opposition.

BOMBAY HINDI VIDYAPEETH

Pandit Shri Prakashji, M.L.A. (Central), will deliver a lecture in Hindi on the work before the ensuing session of Hindi Sahitya Sammelan to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m. in the A. E. S. Girls' High School (Old Chikitsak High School), Girgaon Rd. Shri Ranchhodlalji Gyani, Examination Secretary, Bombay Hindi Vidyapeeth will preside.

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—Daily change of programme at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Lillian Russell" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Pride and Prejudice" Daily at 3-30 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"My Love Came Back" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"South of Pago Pago" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Geeta" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Woman" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bandhan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
WEST END—"Har-Jeet" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
MINERVA—"Bharosa" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Narsi Bhagat" Daily at 3, 6 and 9 30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Devyani" Daily at 4 15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Divali" Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Dnyaneshwar" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 30 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Hindustan Hamara" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m Matinee at 1 30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Rangila Jawan" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 2 p.m.

BOMBAY WAR GIFTS FUND

Amount previously acknowledged: Rs. 23,03,159/4/6.

FOR THE I.A.F.—Rs. 986/12 Through the Collector of Kaira, Kaira Distt.; Rs. 429/5 Through the Mamlatdar of Dapoli, Ratnagiri Distt; Rs. 412/13 Through the Mamlatdar, Sangameshwar, Ratnagiri Distt.

Including smaller sums, Grand Total on Saturday: Rs. 23,05,997/9/6.

Purse To Mr. Aney

The 61st birthday of Sjt. M. S. Aney, M.L.A. (Central), will be celebrated to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. at Wagle Hall, Chikitsak Samuha High School, Kandewadi, Girgaon, when Sjt. Sri Prakash, M.L.A. (Central), will preside. An influential Reception Committee with Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, M.L.A. (Central), as Chairman, has been formed and a purse to Sjt. Aney will be presented on the occasion.

COLABA PUBLIC MEETING

A public meeting of the residents of Colaba will be held to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. at Colaba Wadi to support the candidature of Mr. Madhavlal M. Bhatt at the forthcoming Municipal By-election to be held on 19th Nov. 1940. Diwan Bahadur Narayan Vithal Sayanna will preside.

MULKI BOARD SCHOOL

A public meeting of all old students of the Mulki Board Higher Elementary School residing in Bombay will be held on Sunday (to-day) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.), at the office room of the Mogaveera Vyavasthapaka Mandali, 38, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, to give expression to their feeling of great sorrow at the untimely demise of Mr. Karnad Sanjeeva Rao, the late Head Master of the Board Higher Elementary School, Mulki, and to form a Committee to raise a suitable memorial in his honour. All the old students are requested to attend without fail.

APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC BY B. N. G.

Mr. N. K. Upadhyaya, Jt. Secretary, Bombay National Guards, writes:—

The public are aware that the B.P.C.C. has appointed the Congress Storm Relief Committee to collect money and render help to the thousands of fishermen and boatmen and to other people who had lost their boats and houses and to a number of agriculturists who had been affected by the storm. This Committee has already collected more than Rs. 30,000.

The Bombay National Guards have decided to have house-to-house and street collections during the Divali holidays, i. e. from 27th to the 31st inst. for this Storm Relief Fund. The members of B.N.G. will approach the public with relief tickets issued by the C.S. R.C. We appeal to the citizens to contribute their mite to this humanitarian work and thus help the thousands of victims who had been affected by the storm.

GUJERATI STATES PROJA MANDAL

Preliminary discussions conducted at an informal and representative gathering of Gujarat States' people residing in Bombay, on Saturday, at the office of the All-India States' People's Conference, have crystallised into a decision to organise a Gujarat State's Praja Mandal.

It is learnt that the Mandal will be formed and organised on the lines of the Kathiawad Praja Mandal. A provisional committee has been set up to collate necessary information and formulate proposals.

Case Against Horniman Adjourned

REPORT ABOUT SEIZURE OF TYPE-WRITERS RECALLED

BOMBAY, Oct. 25.

Yesterday afternoon the case in which the Editor of the "Bombay Sentinel" was sued by Mr. Khewandikar, for defamation was tested for hearing before Mr. Babrekar, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, but after some discussion with the Magistrate as to whether it was possible for the parties to come to a compromise, which ended unfunctuously, the hearing was adjourned till Nov. 14th when the case will proceed.

The case arose out of the publication in the "Bombay Sentinel" of the report concerning the forcible seizure of some typewriters from an establishment in Girgaum in which the complainant, a graduate and an assistant in a firm of accountants, were alleged to have played a part.

MEETING OF FORT ARYA SAMAJ

An important meeting of the Managing Council and members of the Propaganda Committee of the Samaj will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. at the Samaj Mandir to consider the matter of Vedic Mission and to propagate the Arya Dharma.

There will be a colloquial meeting in connection with Divali collections.

On RAMZAN IDD DAY

STAGE FILM CO.

At

MINERVA

Talkies Lamington Road,
STAGE FILM CO., the producers of "HAMLET" alias "KHOON-KA-KHOON."
will hold the National Premiere of the National Masterpiece.

"PĀK DĀMAN"

(SHAHEED-E-NAZ.)

Director: RUSTOM MODI
Based on the stage Masterpiece of the Indian Shakespeare AGHA HASHR KASHMIRI.

Distributors: EVERGREEN PICTURES
Bombay 4.

★ A Grand Gift FOR

DIVALI

2nd Glorious WEEK

A RANJIT Picture

DIVALI

It's All-Human

It's Compelling

Cast:
MADHURI, MOTILAL, VASANTI, ISHWARLAL, DATE, DIXIT.

Daily at 4, 6-45 & 9-45 p.m.
Matinees on Sat., Sun. and Holidays at 1-30 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE

THE PICTURE

That becomes a shrine of emotions—with man as the God, woman as the devotee and tears as the only flowers of worship——

The story of two women in which the tears of one opened the eyes of the other

NATIONAL STUDIOS'

SANSKAR or Chhoti Bahu

Directed by: VIRENDRA DESAI.
Starring: ROSE, HARISH, JYOTI, BHUDO ADVANI, SUNA LINI DEVI, SATISH
Also Special Extra attraction
NAGA DANCE Topical (1 Reel)

From 31st OCTOBER AT

PATHE

Drawing Packed Houses!
A THOUSAND THRILLS AND CHILLS
IN THE
Swash-buckling Drama of a Young man who defied death!
HARISHCHANDRA
PICTURES' Sensational hit
"RANGILA-JAWAN"
Starring: ACE OF STUNTS
HARISHCHANDRA RAO
ASHALATA, MEHER SULTANA, W. KHAN, etc.,
Direction: Mr. S. M. YOUSUF.

LAMINGTON

TALKIES ..... Lamington Road.
Time: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun. & Divali Holidays at 2 p.m.
(A Select Serial Release).

FANCY DRESS COMPETITION

On certain special occasions, sometimes people wear Fancy Dress, that is to say, they put on costumes which are not ordinarily worn by them in everyday life. On such occasions men may dress themselves as women and vice versa. People may put on false mustaches and beards, or shave off one or both if they ordinarily wear them.

The set of illustrations marked ABC depict men and women in their everyday costumes. These persons, putting on fancy dress, are shown in the other set of illustrations numbered 1, 2, 3 ... If you can pick out each person, in his or her fancy dress, correctly, you will get a substantial share in the first prize if not the whole of it. We would invite every one of our readers to solve this competition as it is not at all difficult. On the auspicious occasion of Diwali we wish that you may get the Prize and start the .New Year in joy and happiness.

For example the man in illustration "H" is shown as a woman in No. 8. You will notice that he has shaven off his mustaches and has put on glasses to make the Fancy Dress complete. We, therefore, enter No. 8 against "H" in the coupon.

Similarly you may fill in the rest of the coupon, but only one number against each letter, and send as many entries as you like with Ans. 8|- per coupon before Wednesday the .6th November, 1940 subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.

2. All entries will be received at the counter during Office hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons. Not more than one number should be entered against each letter.

4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with entries will disqualify them.

5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 6th November, 1940, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries or those having more than one number entered against any letter will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties the Management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry coupon mislaid, lost

CLOSING DATE
WEDNESDAY
6TH NOV. 1940

(Extra Coupons See (Page 24)

Rs. 2,000 In Prizes

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary post should be addressed as under:—

POST BOX NO 706. G. P O. BOMBAY.

or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case will any entrance fee or money sent with entry coupons be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No communication will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon If any correspondence is sent along with the entries, Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This Competition is run by the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it.

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.

12. All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition. This is an express condition of entry

Fancy Dress Competition

27/10/40

A	
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R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

INDIA WINS

First Indo-Ceylon Athletic Contest

COLOMBO, Oct. 26.
India won the first Indo-Ceylon Athletic Contest by 88 points to 79.—Reuter.

INDIA LED BY 48/40 POINTS

CALOMBO, Oct. 26.

India was leading by eight points at the end of the second event this afternoon when the Indo-Ceylon Athletic Contest was resumed at the Police ground in the presence of a large gathering including the Governor and Lady Caldecott. The sky remained cloudy with a slight drizzle.

Results:—100 metres V. S. Livera (Ceylon) first 11.6, L. C. Woodcock (India) second, V. Salimullah (India) third.

800 metres: — Hardevsingh (India) first 1m. 58.6secs. Hizurasingh (India) second; R. E. Kitto (Ceylon) third. India led by 48/40 points at this stage.

Putting the shot Zahur Ahmed, (India's captain) first, Captain Nazar Mohammed (India) second both tied with 44ft. 2 304 inches but the result declared was based on the second attempt in which the Indian Captain had 44/2 and Nazar Mohammed 43/10. C. Senanayake (Ceylon) was third.—A. P.

VICEROY'S XI TO PLAY MATCH IN AID OF WAR FUND

BHOPAL, Oct. 26.

It is authoritatively learnt that a cricket match in aid of the War Fund will be played in Calcutta in the first week of January between Governor of Bengal's Eleven and Viceroy's Eleven. The Nawab of Pataudi, has accepted the invitation to captain Governor of Bengal's Eleven, while His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala, it is further stated, will captain the Viceroy's Eleven. Most of the cricketers of India are expected to participate.

Before leaving for Calcutta, the Nawab of Pataudi, it is learnt, will take his own team out to play a number of first class matches, including one during the end of November against the Aligarh University.—A. P.

BRADMAN, HEADLY AND FAMES FOR INDIA?

If the great ambition of the Maharaj Kumar of Alirajpur materialises India may have in the country the world's most famous cricketers, Bradman, McCabe, Grimmett, Headley and Farnes, It is proposed to stage a bumper cricket carnival at Lahore some time early in 1941 (probably February), in which the States of Patiala, Bhopal, Vizianagram, Nawanagar and Alirajpur will be represented. The Maharaj Kumar of Alirajpur, with the idea of making this cricket festival a big success as possible has invited the above mentioned famous Australian, English and West Indian players to come to India The "Bombay Chronicle" learns that some players have already consented and would be glad to make the trip to India, if things were made possible.

Hammond's name, also appears on the list of those invited, but it is doubtful if the exigencies of military duty would allow this great English cricketer leaving Britain.

The Maharaj Kumar of Alirajpur has asked the following Indian Cricketers of note to play for his side.

M. Nissar, Dilawar Hussein, C. K. Naidu, C. S. Naidu L. P. Jai, A. U. Botawalla, H. G. Khairaj and A. M. Aga.

If the plans of this War Fund Cricket Carnival materialise, a suggestion has been put to the Maharaj Kumar of Alirajpur, that he bring his team of all stars to Bombay and stage a match against an All-India side, the gate going to the Bombay War Fund.

All cricket fans will be delighted to hear the above news and people will go far to see these great men in action, who so far most folk only know by name, fame and portraits.

Sind Pentangular

ROBINS' BRILLIANT CENTURY

Europeans Knock Up 295:

KARACHI: Oct. 26.

Karachi's annual cricket festival started this morning with a match between Europeans and The Rest. In the first innings the Europeans scored 295 runs, the most outstanding score being 107 (not-out) by W. V. H. Robins, brother of the Middlesex Test Cricketer. In his 135 minutes' play, 12 boundaries and one six were hit. The Rest opened their innings with Athaide and Franco. They have scored 53 for no loss.—A. P.

SATURDAY'S CRICKET

Big Innings The Feature Of The Day

These two day cricket fixtures were begun on Saturday. At the close of play yesterday the following were the scores:—

Baroda Cricket Association XI vs. Hindu Representative XI.

BARODA: 193 for 1 wicket (M. N. Naidu not out—122, H. Adhikari 59—not out).

Dr. Kanga's XI vs. The Rest.

DR. KANGAS XI.—222 for three wickets (H. A. Printer 105—not out, J. S. Lawyer 58—not out).

Islam Gymkhana vs. Esplanade Liberal C. C.

ISLAM GYMKHANA 195 for four wickets (A U. Botawalla 101, S. M. Kadri 60)

Aney Suggests Conference Of All Parties

POONA, Oct. 26.

A private conference of all the political parties in India to discuss a way out of the present political deadlock was suggested by Mr. M. S. Aney at a public meeting on his 61st birthday. He criticised the Pakistan scheme and appealed to the Indians to unite in the great task of keeping the country undivided and indivisible.—A.P.

TO DAY'S FLAG SALUTATION AT CONGRESS HOUSE

The monthly flag salutation ceremony under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. at the Congress House when Sjt Bhulabhai J Desai President of the B.P.C.C. will unfurl the national flag.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS FROM STAFF

Congress Relief Committee's New Suggestion

BOMBAY: Oct. 26.

The Hon. Secretaries of the Congress Storm Relief Committee write:—

"The Congress Storm Relief Fund has now almost reached the figures of Rs. 40,000 and subscriptions, big and small, are pouring in from all directions. A manager of a firm makes a suggestion that apart from the business firms paying in their own names, if the manager of every business concern undertakes to collect voluntary contributions from his staff, it is possible to collect a large amount in this way. The suggestion will, we hope, be taken up by those who have got the good of the suffering humanity at heart.

More stranded people were sent to their homes on Saturday and Khaddar dresses were also distributed to those who were in need of clothing. The proposal of the Committee to collect donations earmarked for presentation of fishing boats to deserving fishermen has been favourably received in the city and we are getting inquiries about the details of the scheme.

Our Investigation Department has reported to us that apart from the boats the loss of fishing nets and other paraphernalia connected with this industry is considerable and many poor fishermen stand in need of these things. The Committee is investigating this question and efforts will be made to help fishermen in this direction as well. According to a report in Koshamba, a village in Surat district, the loss has been heavy and to the extent of over Rs. 25,000. Four country-crafts have been sunk and out of a total crew of 31, only eight are reported to have reached the shore alive."

CEYLON DELEGATION FOR DELHI

MADRAS, Oct. 26.

The members of the Ceylon Indian Congress Delegation left Madras, to-day, for Delhi, by the Grand Trunk Express.—A.P.

IN WARDHA TO-DAY

WARDHA, Oct. 26.

Members of the Ceylon Congress delegation will arrive here to-morrow (Sunday) to meet Mahatma Gandhi. They are expected to leave for Delhi day after to-morrow.—A.P.

HYDERABAD (Sind), Oct. 24

Owing to the disturbed conditions in the province followed by a series of murders of Hindus in the Sukkur district, the Bhaibund community of Hyderabad has decided not to celebrate Diwali this year.—United Press.

EASTERN CONFERENCE COMMITTEES MEET

Members To Forego Sunday Holiday

NEW DELHI, Oct. 26.

The Eastern Group Conference has now settled down to work, and some of the members of the two Committees in which its deliberations are at present conducted intend to forego their holiday on Sunday and continue discussions which were held yesterday and to-day. Of these committees, the one dealing with heavy industries is presided over by Sir Alexander Roger, Chairman of the Ministry of Supply Mission, while the other on light industries is presided over by Sir Walter Massey-Greene, Leader of the Australian Delegation.

The committees consist of about 20 members each. Non-official Indian advisers are associated with either Committee as occasion arises. Both the committees held sittings to-day but the Central Committee presided over by Sir Zafrullah Khan did not meet.—A. P.

A SCREEN WONDER

He will inspire you with fresh resolutions for the New Year

PRAKASH PICTURES

Supreme Film Document

NARSI BHAGAT

Direction: VIJAY BHATT

7th WEEK 7th

KRISHNA TALKIES

(Dubash Theatre)

Time: 3, 6 & 9-30 P.M.

AN EVERGREEN RELEASE

A GALA NEW YEAR ATTRACTION from 31st Oct.

A PICTURE TORN from the very book of INDIAN LIFE

Inspiring Young Men & Women Towards Better Understanding, Life & LOVE

TARUN

PICTURES' Surging Social

TRUST YOU & WIFE

alias

'NIRALI-DUNIYA'

Starring:

LALITA PAWAR

E. BILLIMORIA, SHAMIM, JAL MERCHANT & KALYANI

From THURSDAY 31st Oct. at

IMPERIAL

CINEMA Lamington Road.

(The Bharat Pictures Ltd. Release)

NATIONAL RECEPTION to this NATIONAL PICTURE!

THE MOST DYNAMIC DRAMA OF TOILING

Peasants and Farmers out to demand justice from the Zamindar under whose tyranny they suffered!

FILM CORPORATION

of India Ltd. (Calcutta)'s

Surging National Epic

'HINDUSTAN-HAMARA'

Starring: India's Greatest Signified Star

JAMUNA who sings 4 sweet songs FOR THE FIRST TIME

PADMA DEVI & NANDREKAR, etc.

Follow the Crowds at

Time: 4, 7 & 10 p.m.

Sat., Sun. & Divali Holidays at 1-30 p.m.

NOVELTY TALKIES Grant Road.

(A New Central Talkies Circuit Release)

Film Fare For Current Week

LANDLORD-PEASANT CONFLICT PICTURISED

'Hindustan Hamara' of the Film Corporation now being shown at Novelty is a poignant drama of the daily conflict that one sees between the tillers of the soil and their exploiters among the upper strata of society including the Government. Conflict with the Government has been carefully avoided in this film but that between a Zamindar and his tenant-peasants has been emphasised.

This part of the picture has been well done but the device of making the Zamindar's daughter fall in love with the leader of the peasants and the son of the Zamindar with the sister of the peasant leader strikes one as rather too imaginative on the part of the story writer. The peasants hardly look like peasants by the manner of their dress and speech. Even though the theme is a 100 per cent reality of the Indian life in the countryside, it is made to look unreal by the way it is handled. The problem of conflict is also supposed to have been solved by the appointment of the peasant's leader as manager of the Zamindar's estate! Rather too cheap a solution is it not? Jamna, Padma and Nandrekar have done, their roles well.

Another Mishandled Film

Another example of a fine problem film being mishandled is that of 'Diwali' at the Royal Opera House. It is a Ranjit production. How criminals are made? That is the problem which the film attempts to explain. The reply to is poverty or want of the absolute necessaries of life. These are denied to the poor and they turn criminals. Round this theme revolves the whole film in which the professional superstitions of a lawyer woman, an artist-painter and a scientist doctor are made the subject of fun. There was enough scope for humour to arise from the natural situations in the development of the play, but the usual cheap tricks are resorted to and the picture vulgarised to that extent. Yet, Motilal, Madhuri, Date, Ishwarlal and Vasantee make it worth a visit during the holidays.

Old Pictures Going Strong

'Narsi Bhagat' at Krishna, 'Dnyaneshwar' at Central, 'Geeta' at Majestic, 'Woman' at Pathe 'Bandhan' at Roxy are all doing quite well, interest of the public in them remaining unflagged. 'Devayani' at the Imperial and 'Bharosa' at Minerva are to be withdrawn from next week. Those who have a desire to see them but have not done so, till now must now hurry up. 'Harjeet' at West End is quite a fine entertainment for music lovers during Diwali holidays.

Foreign Pictures

Among the foreign pictures, "My Love Came Back To Me" is easily on a par with 'Pride and Prejudice' at Metro, but both are good for different reasons and a real fan will have to see both. 'Pride and Prejudice' will be withdrawn on Tuesday, which is a warning. 'Lillian Russel' at Regal and 'South of Pago Pago' at New Empire are also films that one should not miss.

Morning Shows At Regal For Divali

During the Divali Holidays the Regal are holding morning shows daily at 10-30 a. m. On Tuesday "IF I WERE A KING" with Ronald Colman will be shown. On Wednesday 'THEODORA GOES WILD" with Irene Dunne and Melvyn Douglas will be sereened, while on Thursday, "MAN ABOUT TOWN," starring Dorothy Lamour and Jack Benny will be the attraction.

Harish and Jyoti in Sanskar coming to Pathe during Diwali.

"Sanskar"—An Unusual Social Drama

Rose Gives A Sparkling Performance

The second picture of National Studios, "Sanskar" which is coming to the screen at Pathe has become a worthy successor to their maiden production "Woman". which achieved such a remarkable success all over the country.

In a way "Sanskar" or "Chhoti Bahu" is quite unusual. Though it is a social picture, it is still a departure from the usual run of social pictures in its choice of theme and presentation. If pathos has any meaning in human life, "Sanskar" should go down as a memorable picture of the Indian screen, which while entertaining the audiences does not allow them to forget the eloquent pathos underlying the theme of the story.

And yet "Sanskar" has a simple household story to tell—a story, which for its sheer natural drama and emotional heights, will be difficult to forget. The majority of scenes in this gripping social tale are thrown in beautiful rural surroundings and with such a simple and sympathetic atmosphere the rustic innocence of the numerous characters that make the drama does not fail to become a unique feature of the photoplay, which for its very pictorial beauty demands the popular vote.

Rajni, newly married, simple and rustic, beautiful in her own rural way waits for her husband Prakash to return home from the city after completing his studies.

Prakash, young and impulsive, returns to his native village looking forward to meet his beautiful young wife. But his brother's wife sows the seed of suspicion in his mind and Prakash soon believes that Rajni is disloyal to him and is carrying on with another man.

Not satisfied with her dirty work Bijli, his brother's wife, plots to get her niece Sudha married to Prakash. Educated and polished Sudha captivates the love-sick Prakash. With the same intensity with which he hates his wife he loves Sudha. But Sudha realises the depth of Rajni's love and devotion for Prakash and in a masterly dramatic situation clears the entire misunderstanding restoring peace and happiness to the poisoned home.

As an educated college girl with her senses about Rose gives a beautiful performance and thereby lends a wonderful support to Jyoti who as Rajni portrays the ideal waiting Hindu wife with tears and smiles dependent on the will of her husband. Harish as Prakash has probably given the best performance of his screen career. Others in the supporting cast include Sunalini Devi, Bhudo Advani and Satish.

This picture, which will be released during the Divali Holidays, is directed by Mr. Virendra Desai, whose previous successful "Sadhana" is still affectionately remembered by his many fans.

DIVALI ATTRACTIONS AT BROADWAY & ALFRED

Radha Film Co.'s latest Mythological Melodrama, "Panduranga Vithal" (Telugu) is to be screened during Divali holidays.

The story, while setting forth the origin of Panduranga at Pandharpur, depicts the life of wealthy Pundarelka, who falls into evil ways and cruelly neglects his aged parents. Through many sins of omission and commission, he sinks to the lowest level of degradation before he attains salvation in the end.

D. Satyanarayana plays the leading role against Kantamani, and the cast includes amongst others Baby Satyavathi. The picture is directed by B. V. Ramanandam.

The picture will run on October 30 and 31 at Alfred (10-?0 a. m.) and on October 30 and November 1st at Broadway (11-30 a. m.).

TAMIL TALKIE AT BROADWAY

'Santha Sakkubai,' the mythological picture in Tamil will be shown at Broadway to-day and Tuesday at 10-30 a. m. Well-known stars like Smt. Aswathamma and Aranganayaki who made a name in 'Chintamani' and Smt. Banni Bai and Mr. K. Sarangapani play leading roles. The story centres round Pandharpur and relates the ordeals of Sakkubai and the miracles of Panduranga Expounding the cult of Bakti Marga,' the story has many a high light where the undaunted faith of the devotee brings in divine intervention. Smt. Aswathamma has many song hits to her credit planned in popular Bajan style.

K. Aswathamma of "Chintamani" fame in the role of "Sakku Bai."

ZANANA SHOW
TO-MORROW at 1-0 P. M.
NATIONAL STUDIOS'
WOMAN
Starring:
SURENDRA, SARDAR AKHTAR & YAKUB
Director: MEHBOOB
25th Week at
PATHE
Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p. m.

Ten Nazi Planes Brought Down

Friday's Raids On London; R A. F. Attack On Enemy Aerodromes

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Enemy activity was on a somewhat large scale last night and more widespread than during recent nights. An Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security communique giving this news says that a large number of incidents have been reported but the great majority of them were small. London, a Midland town and several points in one area on the east coast of Scotland were the principal localities affected.

LONDON DWELLINGS DAMAGED

In London, the damage was almost entirely confined to private houses and minor damage to some roads. Although a large number of incendiary bombs were used, only three large fires were caused and these were brought under control. The reports indicate that the casualties were not heavy. Some houses and industrial buildings were damaged by fire in a Midland town. Buildings and services were hit by high explosives in attacks on several small coastal towns of Scotland

Anti-aircraft fire was widespread over the country and as a result, enemy aircraft flew at a considerable height. It is now known that two more enemy aircraft were destroyed on Friday making the total 14. Ten British fighters were lost but seven pilots are safe

ENEMY AERODROMES BOMBED

German naval bases, oil targets in northern and central Germany, aerodromes in enemy-occupied territory and gun emplacements of the Channel coast were included among the targets attacked last (Friday) night by the R.A.F. bombers. it is authoritatively stated.—Reuter.

Many Enemy Planes Destroyed

LONDON, Oct. 26.

More Messerschmitt fighters came over Kent and the Thames Estuary on Friday than for many days past, says the Air Ministry news service.

Besides twelve enemy planes destroyed many more Messerschmitts were damaged and are not likely to have reached home. Owing to the great height at which they fought out, the fighter pilots were often unable to follow their victims down through the clouds to make certain that they had been destroyed.—Reuter.

R. A. F. SURPRISE ONSLAUGHT

LONDON, Oct. 26.

After a night free from raids on Thursday night British pilots appear to have worked overtime last night, according to the Berlin correspondent of the Stockholm "Aftonbladet."

He says a drizzle and low clouds enabled the British descend and ascertain their positions. Some high explosive bombs were dropped but apparently incendiary bombs were used. Many fires were started and great glares heightened by clouds appeared in the sky.

The correspondent says, Berliners are now learning the wisdom of taking shelter when British planes arrive. He adds that the fact that hitherto no British raids have been made on Berlin on Thursday night had led Berliners to believe that Berlin raid specialists among British pilots enjoy a night's leave on that night of the week.

SHIPYARDS BOMBED

The famous Blohm and Voss shipyards at Hamburg were repeatedly bombed for two and a half hours during Thursday night's raids on Germany, according to the Air Ministry News Service. These yards had been extensively damaged in previous raids and many fires were started there.

A dock side oil refinery at Hamburg with an annual output capacity of 4,00,000 Metric Tons, was attacked by a separate raiding force. Tons of heavy bombs and nearly a thousand incendiary bombs were rained upon the plant scoring repeated hits and starting great fires in many parts of the target area.

Red and yellow flames and acrid smoke marked the site of the damaged oil refinery as the last attackers flew away. In addition to attacks on railway junctions, main line tracks were also wrecked by direct hits.—Reuter.

BIG BATTLE RAGES ROUND CONVOYS

Ships' Anti-Aircraft Guns Repel Enemy Assault: No Ship Receives Direct Hit

LONDON, October 25.

Just before dusk, to-night, off the south east coast a number of enemy planes launched a mass attack on a convoy and its barrage of Balloons.

There was a terrific battle as each of the ships of the convoy and its escorts opened up with heavy anti-aircraft fire, pompoms, Lewis guns and everything they had.

The racket increased as British fighters roared into the sky and zoomed to attack.

Nazi planes dropped about 30 bombs all round the ships but although some may have been hit by splinters and swamped with volumes of water as the bombs burst in the sea, no vessel received a direct hit.

British Guns Shell Nazi Convoy

LONDON, Oct. 25.

British long-range guns mounted on the Kent coast shelled a German convoy consisting of three light craft escorted by two seaplanes, which were hugging the French coast between Boulogne and Calais on the afternoon of Friday.

The shelling lasted half an hour. The smoky screen prevented watchers on the British side from seeing the results.

British heavy guns went into action again at dusk.—Reuter.

R. A. F. ACTIVE IN LIBYA

Attack On Italian Supply Bases

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The R. A. F. was again very active yesterday (Thursday) in Eritrea and Libya, scoring numerous successes against Italian supply bases without a single British loss.

The official communique from Cairo reports, for the third time within a week, troop concentrations were attacked near Kasala.

Gura and Asmara were again bombed. Low level attacks were made on enemy camp and stores at Azozo and on camouflaged enemy aircraft on ground at Alomata, north of Dessie.

Benghazi in Libya was again the subject of fierce British bombing in a series of raids. Foreshore wharves and shipping in harbour were bombed.

Hangars at Berka aerodrome were attacked and several fires were started.—Reuter.

BR. AIRCRAFT BOMBS TOBRUK

Italian Positions East Of Sidi Barrani Bombed

ROME, Oct. 26.

British Aircraft again bombed Tobruk, and British Naval Units bombed Italian positions east of Sidi Barrani according to to-day's (Saturday) High Command communique.—Reuter.

ROME ADMITS IT

ROME, Oct. 26.

The Italian forces began to collaborate with the German air force over eastern England on the nights of Oct. 24-25, says the official Italian News Agency.—Reuter.

Case Against Ratlam Workers

(From Our Correspondent).

RATLAM, Oct. 24.

A case has been launched upon prominent workers in the Ratlam Court for Contempt of Court in as much as they formed a Defence Committee for the defence of the political prisoners of Ratlam. The State has launched prosecution against Sjt. Kamalashanker Pandya, Vice President of the Central India States' People's Conference, Mr. Balwantrai Mehta and Rangildas Kapadia, secretaries of All India States' People's Conference.

RANGOON, Oct. 25.

The Finance Committee of the Rangoon Corporation resolved this afternoon to donate £1,000 for relief of the poor, who have been rendered homeless as a result of air raids in London.—A. P.

USE KHADDAR CONSISTENTLY

Mrs. Alwa On Its Role In India's Economic Regeneration

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Madame Chiang - Kai-Shek's words that machinery creates unemployment and poverty of the masses, were recalled by Mrs. Violet Alwa when she spoke at a debate of the Youth Parliament at Blavatsky Lodge this evening.

The debate was on the subject that the poverty problem of India could not be solved by Khaddar alone, and was proposed by Miss P. Nariman and opposed by Mr. G. I. Patel.

Continuing, Mrs. Alwa stressed the folly of importing the machine and industrial standards of the West to India. The finer the machine the more the unemployments. The salvation of India was in the reorganisation of her cottage industries. There was a time when the gorgeous but dainty apparel of King Solomon and Queen Shaba were produced in India through her cottage industries. The speaker appealed to the people to use khaddar consistently and continuously, for khaddar played an important role in the economic reorganisation of India.

Lady's Watch Disappears From Man's Stomach

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The adventures of a lady's tiny gold watch, which kept on obstinately ticking in the stomach of a man when he was 'X'-Rayed at the istance of the Police in the J. J. Hospital were narrated by the Nagpada Police, when Allarakha Barkat was produced at the Mazagaon Police Court, on Friday morning.

Sub-Inspector Green saw a beautiful gold watch, which is valued at Rs. 150/- being openly auctioned by a suspicious looking pedlar. But when he realised that it was a Police officer with whom he was confronted he astutely changed his tactics and gave conflicting and incoherent answers.

The Sub-Inspector asked him to go to the Police Station with him.

The suspect put up a fight and broke away in the midst of the scuffle.

ARRESTED IN COMPOUND

After a hot chase, however he was apprehended.

Since success crowned his efforts, the officer in his excitement was triumphantly displaying the watch to his colleague. But his jubilation was short-lived, as in the proces of the flourish he stretched his palm—a little too wide, noticing which Allarakha greedily grabbed at the watch, put it into his mouth, and in one gulp consigned it to the limbo of his stomach.

The watch lay concealed in the cosy linings of his interior until he was dragged to the hospital, and searched by 'X' Ray.

'X' Ray examination revealed the watch peacefully nestling in his tummy.

He was given a "Barium meal" and subjected to another 'X' Ray examination, when it was discovered that the watch had vanished.

SURPRISE FOR DOCTORS

The doctors were puzzled at its strange disappearance and wondered whether it had been digested or ejected.

They are still solving the Chinese puzzle but the watch is nowhere to be found.

The Magistrate ordered him to be enlarged on bail or in default to be remanded into Police custody.

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BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

General Realising Depresses Quotations

Textiles And Steels Easy

Bombay, Oct 26

The local market opened steady and after an initial rise in all scripts market declined on rumour of peace in Europe. There was some profit-taking as to-day being the last day of the monthly settlement. Offerings were well absorbed at the decline, but selling was general and the market was somewhat in a depressed mood. The textile industrial outlook is satisfactory but margin of profit does not justify. Moreover the lesson of overtrading is fresh and there are no prospects for any material increase in outside business. At present most of the trading is of an inter-bazar character among professionals and Taravniwalas. Moreover commodity prices are just steady and export outlook is obscure. This state will not increase the general buying capacity and there cannot be any runaway markets. The market closed easy as there was no support as yesterday, prices gradually sagged with increased selling pressure.

In Wall Street buyers were wary but the stock market was narrowly irregular with many operators on the sidelines owing to inability to gauge the outcome of the election, the session closed irregular. U. S. Steel shares closed 3/4 up at 63 3/8 dol. while Anaconda was 1/4 down at 23 1/2 dol.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Oct 26

Bombay Dyeing (975) 975 972 970 967 970 5 970 967/8
Century (312) 312 311 309 310 311
Central India (288) 289 288 285 283 284 286
Kohinoor (379) 379 378 376 373 374 373 372
New Great (384) 385 384 378 372
Simplex (99/8) 98/8 98 97/8
Swadeshi (255) 256 255 254
Associated Cement (119/4) 119/8 119/4
Andhra (1600) 1606
Tram Ord (129/4) 130 129/12
Tata Hydro (173) 173
Tata Power (1485) 1490 1485 1480 1487 1491
T Steel Defd (1770) 1770 1765 1762 1755 1750 752 1750 1447 1751/4
T Steel Ord (351/8) 352 351 350 349 347 348
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (144/4) 144/4
Bellapur (217) 217 218 213
B Steam (277) 280
B Burma (520) 520 522 518

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay, Oct. 26.

100	Ahm. Advance	278	12
250	BOMBAY DYEING	967	8
100	CENTURY	311	0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	286	0
100	COLABAA	160	8
100	Coorla	110	0
250	David	22	0
250	Dawn	360	0
1	E. Sassoon Def.	0	8 6
100	FINLAY	155	0
100	GOKAK	204	0
1000	Hindustan	1920	0
100	Indore	33	4
100	Khatau	136	0
100	KOHINOOR	372	0
250	LAXMI	520	0
100	MORARJI	186	0
250	Model	70	0
50	MYSORE	110	0
200	NEW GREAT	372	0
100	Oosmanshahi	55	0
100	PHOENIX	250	0
25	Sassoon Silk	78	0
1000	Sholapur	2750	0
50	SIMPLEX	97	8
100	SWADESHI	254	0
100	SWAN	141	4
500	Vishnu	1211	4
1000	Western	965	0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	102	4
25-50	Central	38	0
500	Imperial	1542	8
125-500	Imp. Contrys.	381	4
50-100	India	135	8
100	Reserve Bank	102	4
5	Union	5 14	0

CEMENTS

100	ASSOCIATED	119	4

INSURANCE

100	Empire	602	8
15-100	Jupiter	10	14
20	Mercantile	56	0
15-75	New India	39	0
200	Oriental	3650	0
10-50	Vulcan	7	4

ELECTRIC

100	Ahmd Old	167	8
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1605	0
10	Ajmer X.D.	10	11
50	BOMBAY TRAM X.D.	129	12
100	Bombay Suburban	162	2
10	Broach	13	0
100	Karachi	215	0
100	Poona	210	0
100	Surat	166	4
100	TATA HYDRO	173	0
1000	TATA POWER	1491	4

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	995	0
100	C. Province	100	0
100	Dhond Baramati	98	0
100	Gujarat	101	8
100	Mandra Bhon	98	0
100	Pachora Jamner	64	0
100	Sara Sirajgunj	100	0
500	Tapit Valley	770	0

MININGS

9	Burma Corporation	4	15

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Oct 26

Under the pre-holiday influence the market opened lower and suffered a setback on lack of buying interest. Tata Deferreds opened a little lower at 1770 and fell down to 1745 finishing a little higher at 1747-8 while the Ordinaries declined from 350 to 346-8 closing finally at 347-8. In the textile group, Bombay Dyeings eased off to 962-8. In the miscellaneous section Bombay Burmas were last transacted at 517-8. Indian Irons were featureless at 28.

The following are the important quotations on the Exchange, to-day :—

Tata Deferreds (1772-8) 1770 1753-12 1757-8 1745 1747-8
Tata Ordinaries (351) 350 347 347-8 346-8 347-8
Bombay Dyeings (970) 970 962-8

Tata Ordinary 347; Tata Deferred 1747/8; Indian Iron 28; Bombay Dyeing 962/8; Century 309/6; Central India 283/12; Kohinoor 372/8; Associated Cement 119; Bombay Burma 517/8; Scindia Steam 21/5; Tata Hydro 172/8; Reserve Bank 102; Imperial Bank F P 1541/4; Central Bank 37/14; Bank of India 136; 3 1/2 per cent Paper 91/12.

The market will remain closed on Monday, the 28th October 1940, owing to "Divali Holidays."

"Moorat Transactions" on the Exchange will take place on Wednesday, October 30, 1940 between 4 p.m. and 5-15 p.m. (S.T.).

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay Oct 26

Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London. London Spot silver price was unchanged at 23 1/2d and forward quotations were unchanged at 23 7/16d. The market was idle and featureless. There was no business, closed quietly steady. New York Spot silver was unchanged at 34 3/4 cents per ounce and Shanghai T T on London was quoted 3 11/16d. London Bombay Spot silver parity was Rs. 61-10-3 and forward parity was Rs. 61-8-0. The local market was steady with narrow fluctuations.

GOLD

Ready	Rs.	41	11	0
Kartak		41	12	0
Magsar		41	12	9

SILVER

Sovereign		28	1	0
Ready		61	7	0
Kartak		61	9	0
Magsar		61	11	0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 26.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 95-14
3 1/2 per cent G P Note 91-13
3 per cent 1941 Bond 101-10
3 per cent 1951-54 Loan 97-2
3 per cent 1963/65 Loan 91-2
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 102-3
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 106-4
4 per cent 1943 Loan 104-11
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 111-8

TAX FREE LOANS

3 per cent 1945/55 Loan 112-2
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 110-8
6 per cent Mysore 1959 122

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P. T 105 12
5 per cent M Deb 1974 105-8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 113
6 per cent M Deb 1954 123
6 per cent K P T 1956 123

Tone:—Very steady.

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, Oct 26

Fine White Java sugar per cwt :—
Shipment September Rs. 8-12-6
Shipment December Rs. 9-0-0
Indian sugars ready :—
Small grain Rs. 14-0-0 to 14-6-0
Large grain Rs. 14-7-0 to 14-14-0
Tone :—Easy.

2sh.	Indian Copper	2	1
10	Indian Iron and Steel	28	0
10	SHIVRAJPUR	37	0
30	TATA STEEL DEFD.	1751	4
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	348	0

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK	470	0
10	Air Services	4	8
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	213	0
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	566	4
250	Bombay Steam	280	0
125	B. BURMA	518	12
50	B. Burma Cont.	173	2
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3 7	3
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	86	0
100	IND. BELACHIN	119	0
50	Indi. Invest Trust	45	8
100	Ind. Radio Def.	414	6
100	Indian Radio Ord.	415	0
100	Port Canning	83	8
30	PREMIER CON.	86	0
15	Scindia	21	5
25	TATA OIL MILL	46	0
100	Western I. Match	150	0

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra XD.	1490	0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	292	8
7	p.c. Bom. Tram (T.F.)	75	0
5	p.c. Cent. India (T.F.)	600	0
6 1/4	p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	118	8
6 1/4	p.c. PREM. Const. 2nd	108	12
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	153	2
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1555	0
6 1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	208	2
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd Pref.	144	4
7	p.c. Vishnu	725	0

DEBENTURES

3 3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley 1941/48	100	8
6	p.c. Andhra Valley 1941/48	102	0
4	p.c. Bombay Tel. 1943/47	51	0
5	p.c. Sholapur (Rs. 70 pd.)	73	8
5	p.c. Morarjee	101	8

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

DECEMBER 1940.

New York : Oct. 26.

Previous closing	9.55
To-day's opening	9.57
Difference	+2
To-day's closing	9.54
Difference	—1

BROACH EXPECTATION

Broach April/May ..... Rs. 191

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1941.

Liverpool : Oct. 26.

Previous closing	7.44
To-day's closing	closed

NEW YORK COTTON

New York : Oct. 26.

New York cotton was moderately active, following steadier Bombay cables which induced scattered trade and local buying, but thereafter lack of fresh incentives checked further rise. Trading in December commenced at 9.57, i.e. two points higher than the last closing. Prices advanced on scattered trade price-fixing and local support, but thereafter the demand slowed down with December receding to 9.56. Subsequently local selling appeared with December closing at 9.54.

The following were opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange :—

December (9.56/56) 9.57/57
March (9.53/53) 9.53/53)
May (9.46/46) 9.43/43

The following are opening rates on Liverpool cotton market :—

American March (7.42) closed
Egyptian Giza January (11.18) closed

LONDON COMMODITIES

SEEDS

London : Oct. 26.

Castorseeds November December (£17 3/4 quoted) closed
Linseed Bombay Calcutta November December (£16 1/4 quoted) closed
Linseed La Plata October (£10 5/8 quoted) closed
Groundnuts Coromandal November (£14 5/8 quoted) closed

JUTES

Dundee October (£33) closed
Lightning (£30) closed

RUBBER

Spot (11 7/8d paid and value) closed
Forward January March (11 15/16d paid and buyers) closed

METALS

Tin (£258 3/4 buyers; £259 1/4 sellers. Slightly firmer) closed.
Electric Copper (£62) closed
Lead Foreign Cash (£25) closed
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (123 sh.) closed

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York : Oct. 26.

Previous closing 4.03 1/4
To-day's opening 4.03 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London : Oct. 26.

Previous closing ..... 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening ..... 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing ..... 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London : Oct. 26.

T. T. London on Paris not quoted.

LONDON SILVER CABLE

London : Oct. 26.

The following cable was received from London :—

Market is closed to-day.

LONDON SILVER

London : Oct. 26.

Spot (23 1/2d) closed
Forward (23 7/16d) closed

LONDON GOLD

London : Oct. 26.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£8/8/0) closed

LONDON EXCHANGES

London : Oct. 26.

London Exchange opened with the sterling dollar at 4.02 50 to 4.03.50 which is officially fixed rate

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1 6) 1-6
Paris on Bombay (unquoted) unquoted
New York on Bombay (30.32) 30.32
New York on Milan (unquoted) unquoted
London on Shanghai (0-3 21/32 to 0-3 31/32) 0-3 21/32 to 0-4
London on Kobe (1-2 to 1-2 1/2) 1-2 to 1-2 1/2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/2 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent
6 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent

BULLION AND SEEDS

Bombay : Oct. 26.

There was no trading during the night session

COLOMBO MARKET

COLOMBO : Oct. 26

Rubber 57 1/2 sheet 57 crepe Yesterday's closing rates were same. Copra 30.75. Cocoanut Oil F.O.B. 220,00 nominal

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS.

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay : Oct 26.

Yarn No.	October	December	February
6 1/2s.	126	128	130
10 1/2s.	138	140	142
20 1/2s.	189	190 1/2	191½
40s.	240	242	244

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Oct 26

LONDON—
B C. RATES—
T T D D 1/5 15/16 to 25th April
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 to 25th April
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32 to 25th April
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32 One month.
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32 One month
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/4 Two months
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 333 1/2
Bank's buying T T 330
Bank's buying D D 328
JAPAN :—
Bank's selling T T 81 1/4 nominal
Bank's buying T T 77 nominal
Bank's buying 60 days 76 1/4 nominal
JAVA :—
Bank's selling D D 55 3/4
HONGKONG :—
Bank's selling D D 85 1/4
SHANGHAI :—
Bank's selling D D 23 1/4
SINGAPORE :—
Bank's selling D D 157 3/4
CROSS RATES :—
Hongkong London 1/3 1/32 26th inst.
Shanghai London 0/4 26th inst.
New York London 4.03 1/4 25th inst.
London Java 7.58/62 25th inst.
London New York 4 02 1/2—3 1/2 25th inst.
London Switzerland 17.30/40 25th inst.
London Stockholm 16.85/95 25th inst.
London Japan 1/2 1/2 25th inst.
London Canada 4.43/47 25th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange :—Quiet.
Gold £8 8 0 25th inst.
Silver London Ready 23 1/2 25th inst.
Silver London Forward 23 7/16 25th inst.
Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 24th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 25th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 25th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money :—Call no demand.
3 months 1/2 per cent.
6 months 3/4 per cent
Tone :—Very easy.

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, Oct. 26.

Yellow metal sheets	Rs.	58	0	0
Copper sheets	Rs.	75	0	0

Tone :—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Oct 25

UPPERS :—
Spot ..... 12.51+00
January ..... 10.86+06
GIZA NO. 2 :—
Spot ..... 13.18+00
January ..... 11.22+06

LINSEED & WHEAT.

Bombay, Oct 26

Linseed May	5	7	0
Wheat January	4	3	9
Wheat May	4	2	9

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct 26

Following a decline of 5 points in New York cotton futures the local market was expected to open Rs. 193 for Broach A/M but the market opened steady at Rs. 193/8 and advanced to Rs. 194/8 on offices buying. At this level there was speculative selling and prices declined to Rs. 193

Market was featureless and prices fluctuated within a narrow range Market closed at 3 p.m. as under :—

Broach A/M	Rs.	193	0	0
Oomra D/J		168	4	0
Oomra March		170	4	0
Bengal D/J		138	8	0
Bengal March		140	4	0

COTTON PARITY

Broach A/M below Liverpool March 302 penny points at 1/6

Broach A/M below New York May 202 cent points at 331

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

MONTHLY SETTLEMENT RATES

Bombay, Oct 25

Yarn No. 6 1/2s October 126 December 128 February 130
Yarn No. 10 1/2s October 138 December 140 February 142
Yarn No. 20 1/2s October 187 December 188 February 190
Yarn No. 40s October 240 December 242 February 244

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Oct 25

Broach A/M highest 193 1/4 lowest 191 1/2 closing 193 1/2
Oomra D/J highest 169 1/2 lowest 168 closing 169 1/2
Oomra March highest 171 1/2 lowest 170 closing 171 1/4
Bengal D/J highest 139 1/4 lowest 137 1/4 closing 139 1/4
Bengal March highest 141 lowest 139 closing 141

MADRAS SHARE MARKET

MADRAS : Oct. 26.

Fairly active conditions were witnessed in almost all sections. Textiles remained steady and Planting shares were unchanged. Public Utilities came in for a fair enquiry while among the Miscellaneous issues, Engineerings kept steady.

Transactions reported from 12 noon of 25th to 12 noon of the 26th inst. were :—

Buckingham and Carnatics preference 186/8, Mettur Industries 110, Vasanta Mills 108. Buckingham ordinary 228, Cambodias 9, Pankajas 91, Sitarams 46/9 s l; Manalur Rubber 4/7, Thamarapally Rubber 6/14, United Pres Nilgiri 113/8, Nilgiri Neerugundi ordinary 1/2/6, Ayer Manis preference 89 s l; Velliamattams 17/4, Madras Telephones 16/8, 16/12, South Madras ordy 13/4, South Madras 2nd preference 11/12, 11/14 c d; Mysore Sugars 44/6, Deccan Sugar 45/10, South India Sugar 9, India Sugars 8/4, Mysore Chemicals and Fertilizers 13/2, 13/2/6, 13/3, 13/4

United States Warn France?

Vichy Govt. Asked To Report On Latest Developments

NEW YORK, October 26.

The United States has expressed its anxiety to France over the prospect that she may be involved against Britain and has requested the Vichy Government to forward as promptly as possible a report on the latest developments, says the Washington Correspondent of the "New York Times" who adds that this was learned in Diplomatic Circles which made it clear that the United States Government was reserving its attitude pending receipt of exact information about the trend of European events.

Reports that the Department of State had warned France that she could expect no more aid from the United States if she entered the war against Britain are discounted by officials.

Such a warning had been recommended to White House, they say, but the suggestion was not adopted because about the only way the United States could make it effective would be by entering the war. There was also a suggestion that President Roosevelt might make an appeal to Marshal Petain but this too is said to have been laid aside.—Reuter.

Gyroscopic Bombsights For Britain

Reports that the better of two sperry gyroscopic bombsights has been released to Britain are circulating in Washington, says the "New York Times'" Wasshington correspondent who adds that no confirmation however, is obtainable.—Reuter.

PETAIN RETURNS TO VICHY

VICHY, Oct. 26.

Marshal Petain returned to Vichy to-night after his meeting with Hitler on Thursday.—Reuter.

VICHY GOVT. STILL FRIENDLY POWER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.

It is not true that Mr. Kennedy, the United States Ambassador to Britain, is resigning, President Roosevelt told a press conference.

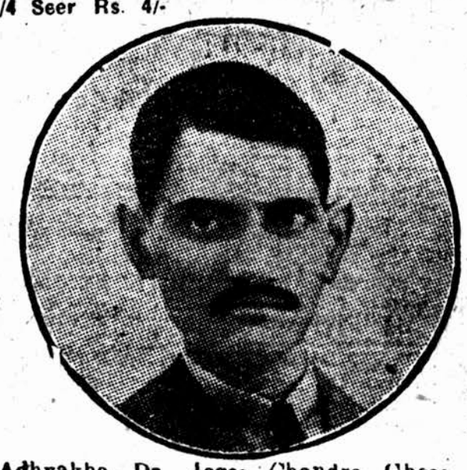
Asked whether he considered the French Government in Vichy was still a friendly power in the light of the conversations between Marshal Petain and Hitler, the President replied, "Certainly", adding that the United States Government still had diplomatic relations with the Vichy Government.—Reuter.

Sukra-Sanjiban

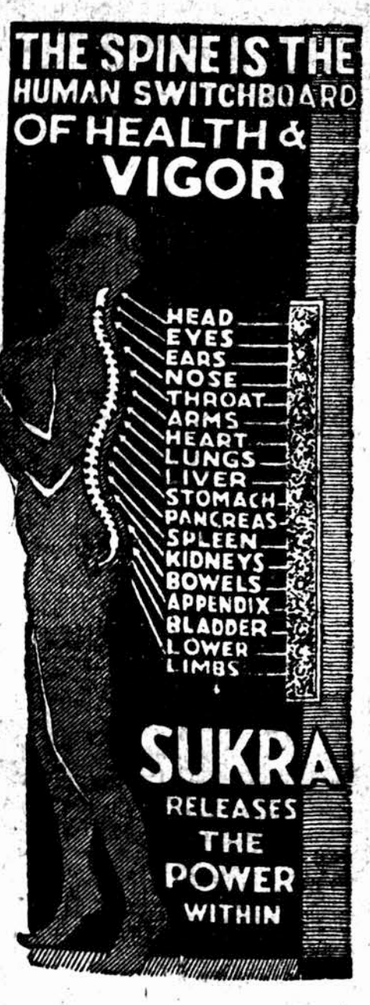
India is no longer a country ruled by the strict principles of the ancient sages The observance of Brahmacharya which formed the basis of every Indian is long forgotten and the result is that the Indians have now become physical wrecks We have now lost self-control for want of proper education and through ignorance of our ancient culture

We, therefore, request all suffering people to use **SUKRA-SANJIBAN** and know for themselves what marvel Ayurveda can do. This medicine alone can completely cure them and give them health, strength and vigour of youth.

1/4 Seer Rs. 4/-



Adhyakha Dr. Joges Chandra Ghose, M.A., F.C.S. (London), M.C.S. (America), Ayurved Sastri, Formerly Professor of Chemistry, Bhagalpur College.



THE GREATEST AYURVEDIC FIRM IN THE WORLD

SADHANA AUSADHALAYA

DACCA-BENGAL

BOMBAY BRANCH:-455, KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY. 2

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:—ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Indian Railways' Role In War Effort

"We Are Ready To Face Any Emergency Situation," Says Muirhead

NEW DELHI, Oct. 26.

"We are passing through a critical period in the history of the world. Many are the ordeals which His Majesty's Government has passed through during the past twelve months and the sufferings ahead may be no less; but depression or defeatism has no existence in our midst. Our confidence in achieving victory ultimately is shakable".

Thus declared Mr. C. A. Muirhead presiding over the Indian Railways Conference Association, which met in New Delhi.

READY TO FACE ANY SITUATION.

Speaking on how best the Railways can help towards this ultimate victory, Mr. Muirhead said, "We may be short of staff; we may be short of equipment and material; we may be short of money; we may be short of so many other things which make for the smooth working of the Railways but we shall never be found short of goodwill and readiness to face any situation, however much our resources might be taxed.

COMPLICATED PROBLEMS.

Speaking on the Indian Railway Conference Association's part in this struggle, Mr. Muirhead said, "To the Indian Railway Conference Association must go in a large measure the credit for enabling the railways to meet just such emergencies as exist at the present time. It has been and will be the task of the Indian Railway Conference Association to evolve schemes which are calculated to obtain, in the most economical manner possible, the maximum benefit out of whatever equipment the railways possess and thus avoid unnecessary expenditure on additional equipment. There are a host of problems, such as the Wagon Pool, which recently has been extended to cover most of the Metre Gauge Railways, the Neutral Control Organisation, improvements in Wagon Turn Round and numerous other minor—but nonetheless complicated—questions. Without this assistance of the Railway Conference Association, the work of the railways would be extremely difficult and particularly so during the war period."

BETTER EQUIPPED.

Continuing further, the speaker said that the Railways in India were at the present moment, better equipped to face the situation than during the last war.

The present equipments might perhaps be sufficient to meet the transportation requirements of the war but there were various other factors which would necessitate the provision of additional freight handling equipment.

Not the least important of them was the industrial expansion of the country which would be given a great impetus during the war, more especially in the field of production of arms, ammunitions and other war accessories. The industrial expansion of the country was the silver lining to this otherwise baneful war cloud.

TRIBUTE TO BRITISH RAILWAYMEN.

The speaker then examined some important aspects of one or two Railway problems, such as Road competition, the Motor Vehicle Act of 1939 and its reaction on the railway, ec.

Concluding the speaker paid glowing tributes to the railwaymen in England whose heroic deeds in the battle of Great Britain have evoked the admiration of everyone. Every railwayman in India, in all grades, would, Mr. Muirhead said, should the occasion arise, emulate the fine example of the railwaymen in Great Britain.—United Press.

ALLEGED CHEATING BY COMPANY PROMOTER.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Raghbir Dayal Ramcharan, described as one of the promoters of the People's International Travel, Education and Commerce Ltd., (now in liquidation) was arrested yesterday by the Bombay C. I. D. on the charge of cheating in respect of Rs. 16,000.

Applying for remand of the accused to custody the police stated that the accused and N. D. Sahgal were the principal promoters of the above Company.

The business of the Company was the "Benevolent Scheme of Loan" and the sole object, according to be promoters of the Company, the police stated, was to help the poor. Needy persons requiring loans were asked to pay entrance and candidature fees and to introduce two more candidates to receive loans.

The police further stated that the company opened branches and appointed agents in different parts of India.

Thousands of persons, it is alleged paid entrance and candidature fees but could not get the loans. In February 1930, after nearly one year of its starting, the company went into liquidation.

In 1937, the Government appointed Messrs Sorab S. Engineer and Co., auditors, to investigate the affairs of the Company. Their report showed that Rs. 16,000/- had not been accounted for. The accused was arrested yesterday.

The Magistrate directed the accused to be remanded to custody to enable the police to complete their inquiries.

KHARE'S MISSION

CALCUTTA, Oct. 26.

Dr. N. B. Khare, ex-Premier of the Central Provinces and Berar, has come down to Calcutta on, what it is reported to be, an urgent and private mission, and is staying with Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Chief Minister of Bengal. Dr. Khare is expected to leave for Nagpur this evening.—United Press.

Fresh Taxation Plan For Punjab

LAHORE, Oct. 26.

The Associated Press understands that the Punjab Government are considering a proposal to levy tax on the consumption of electric current in the Province. Legislation in this connection is being prepared at present on the lines of similar acts passed in Bombay and elsewhere.

Two other proposals for taxation being considered. as already reported are a graded Tax on Property in urban areas and a General Sales Tax.—A. P.

Sports Jottings

From Here — And There

C. C. I.'S DUTY TO THE PUBLIC

(By J. C. MAITRA)

Have I any right to discuss the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts of a private club in public and the press —I have been asked by a friend. Ordinarily I have not. Nor would I bother myself to discuss them. But the Cricket Club of India stands on different footing altogether. It is a public institution, although its membership is limited. It owes its being to the support of the public and the State and can flourish only through their goodwill. Is it not a fact that the Government of Bombay granted them the plot of land at a nominal price only because it was going to be used for the benefit of the general public? In this transaction the State lost a pretty big sum. It was sacrificed solely with a view to encourage sport.

DUTY OF THE STATE

I do not blame the Government for this act. On the other hand, I wish they had many more of such acts to their credit. It is one of the primary duties of the State —and of course, the Municipalities as well—to provide for healthy recreation and sporting grounds for the public. In the past they were almost oblivious of this responsibility. They are now waking up to it owing to the agitation carried on in the press and the platform. However, it is up to the press to see that the support given to the institution is being fully used. They are the watch dogs of the public and as such they would be failing in their duty if they did not keep an eye on the activities of these institutions.

Shri Fatehsingh Raje Gaekwar, heir-apparent of Baroda.

DEBT OF TWELVE LAKHS

Now to turn to the Report of the C. C. I. for the year ended 31st March 1940. The picture is by no means a rosy one. The Club has still got the halter of a heavy debt to the tune of twelve lakhs of rupees round its neck. How and when it will be in a position to clear it off, nobody can tell. The Club has succeeded in raising over eight lakhs of rupees by way of Debentures. It will certainly give them a great relief from the pressure of the contractors for prompt liquidation of the debt. I am told the local members of the Club did not support the Debentures to the extent they should have. If they had subscribed to it wholeheartedly the full amount of twelve lakhs would have been oversubscribed and the contractors' debt completely paid off.

A SILVER LINING

It is satisfactory to note that the Government of Bombay has come to the aid of the Club in as generous a spirit as before in allowing them to sub-lease the unused plot of the land. I am reliably informed that the C. C. I. has already entered into a contract with the Bombay Gymkhana for it. The latter are going to have a dozen tennis courts for the use of their members. This will benefit the Club to the extent of Rs. 30,000 per annum—nearly one-half of the interest payable to the Government. The completion of the buildings on the road-side for shops will also increase their revenue. Donations received during the year amounted to Rs. 15,000 only—Rs. 10,000 from the Maharaja of Kolhapur and Rs. 5,000 from the Nawab of Bhopal. It is very doubtful if many more will flow in now, considering the world condition as it is

HUGE PROFIT FROM PENTANGULAR

The Club had an income of Rs. 5,45,392 during the year under notice. The main sources were from subscriptions—Rs. 1,31,209, rents of stands, offices and chambers Rs. 73,264; Pentangular Tournament Rs. 59,283; and various departments Rs. 2,81,300. The chief among the last named item are messing Rs. 1,36 213; wines Rs. 43,366; aerated waters Rs. 39,061; cigars and cigarettes Rs. 14,674; surcharge Rs. 14,954 and Card Room Rs. 10,247. It is worthy of note that the games barring cricket, did not produce an aggregate income of even Rs. 25,000!

FIGURES OF EXPENDITURE

On the Expenditure side, salaries and wages, apart from the expenses incurred in connection with the Pentangular Tournament, claimed Rs. 88,627. Electric light and fuel Rs. 19,954; Maintenance of building Rs. 11,071; Bands Rs. 12,367; Ground Rent and Taxes Rs. 1,05,732; Interest on Debentures Rs. 26,239; Debenture issue expenses Rs. 15,157; and Departmental expenses Rs. 2,15,985. Under the last named head are mentioned:—Billiards Rs. 998; Card Room Rs. 3,513; Squash Court Rs. 2,619; Tennis Rs. 5,862; Swimming Pool Rs. 4,582; Table Tennis Rs. 1,005; and Cricket Rs. 6,325. There is an excess of income of Rs. 3,915 without any provision for Depreciation and Taxation.

POOR SUPPORT TO GAMES

The Committee and the members of the Club may be gratified at the improving state of affairs. Now they own properties worth about twenty lakhs of rupees and have a debt of twelve lakhs By and by, they may be able to pay off the latter. It is for the members to see that strictest economy is enforced in all departments, so that they may lay aside a handsome figure every year for payment of the debt. At the same time, it is incumbent on the Committee as well as the members to see that more and more money is spent on healthy outdoor sports and games. The amount spent at present is perhaps the irreducible minimum. A sporting institution needs to devote most of its income on the development of sport.

ARISTOCRATIC CLUB

A comparative study of the items of expenditure shows that amenities other than sport claim greater attention from the authorities. In short, it is growing into a predominantly social and aristocratic Club. Where do the public—the masses—come in? The Club has been given the magnificent plot of land at a minimum price not for the benefit of its 2,000 members but for the public at large. The masses have very little opportunity of having even a look of the Stadium. The only occasion when they have a chance to look in is the Pentangular or when a foreign team visits Bombay. But that covers a very small section of the population and that, too, for a few days only during the year.

BENEFIT TO PUBLIC

Was it for a short use and for a small section of the people that such a huge Stadium should have been built at an enormous cost? Is it to remain a mere empty show for eleven months in the year? Certainly not. It is not a question only for raising the revenue of the Club. The Club may or may not choose to work for it, although it is to their best interests to try every avenue to increase their income. The public are not concerned with that. What they are interested in is that the Stadium should be allowed to be used by the public more often—in fact as often as possible. They should have the full benefit of its existence

FURTHER OPPORTUNITIES

The holding of the All-India Olympic Games was a grand spectacle which the visitors from all the other provinces justifiably envied. The wrestling matches did not prove as alluring to the public for reasons well-known to the public. I have given up all hopes of seeing a good genuine fight among top-notch professional wrestlers in the near future. The old order must pass away and give place to new. I do not blame the C. C. I. for their efforts in this direction. They must look for other avenues to popularise the Stadium. For the present, they may leave aside the question of deriving income from everything It will pay them in the long run once they have gained popular favour.

C. C. I.'s MISTAKE

One big mistake the C. C. I. has made in letting out their Stadium to the various Gymkhanas and the Bombay Cricket Association was to give them the right of witnessing all shows held there free of charge, once they have paid their annual rental of two rupees per seat. Really speaking, these institutions should have no claim over those seats beyond the representative Cricket matches. When they do not contribute anything towards the staging of other shows I do not see any reason why they should have a right to witness them free of charge. Of course the letter of the Agreement is in their favour. And I know some of these Gymkhanas hold the Club strictly to its terms. This should be altered at the earliest opportunity.

CASE FOR GOODWILL

I know I have raised a hornet's nest about my ears by the above suggestion. But equity demands that these institutions should not have an unfair advantage over the Club. Now, for instance, if the C. C. I. arranges football, hockey or other matches or athletic meetings in collaboration with the Associations concerned, why should those Gymkhanas, who have been allotted the best part of the Stadium, claim a free show? But they do. And that is why the C. C. I. finds it almost impossible to stage exhibition matches and tournaments. With good-will on both sides, I believe the difficulty is not insurmountable. The B. C. A. and the Gymkhanas are reaping a pretty rich harvest from the cricket festivals. They should leave it to the C. C. I. to make better use of the Stadium in the off-season and days.

CULTIVATE PUBLIC SYMPATHY

As I have said above, the Stadium is a public property, having been built with Government and public support. Therefore, the public should have as much use of it as possible. Nobody should come in its way in an unreasonable manner. The Club should also realise that its very existence depends not so much on its 2,000 members as upon the public at large. It is, therefore, the bounden duty of its Committee to cultivate public goodwill at every possible occasion. With the burden of all its concomittants, it has a very difficult time ahead. It is only by prudent management, it will succeed in surmounting its difficulties. Those who are now at the helm of its affairs have given sufficient evidence of ability in management. We hope to see more of it in the coming years.

HORIZON OF LIFE

I drop a stone in water:
And see the circles widen,
They grow large and large
Till they meet eternity
And are no more.
Such is the law of this world
Ascends high and high and high.
And the circle widens
The horizon is the ever-elastic chain
That binds the seen universe
Into united whole.
Such is this mortal life.
Go to dizzy heights
And the circle of thought widens
Like the ever-marching rays of sun.
Go to high Himalayas
Or Mount Blanc
High high, you meet the mount!
And the vision is there!
The Sermon was delivered there!
A lofty peak
Form where the human panorama
Is seen in sublime lustre,
Of kaleidoscopic pattern.
Thought begets thought,
And height ennobles thought,
Open circles wide.
And make this life sublime.

—R. J VEPARI

EXTRA ENTRY COUPONS

The following are Eight Extra Entry Coupons of Our Fancy Dress Competition You may fill in as many coupons you wish to, provided each coupon is accompanied with a fee of ANNAS EIGHT as Entry Fee:—

Fancy Dress Competition 27/10/40	
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

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Name .....

Address .....

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Please write name and address in Block Letters on each entry coupon

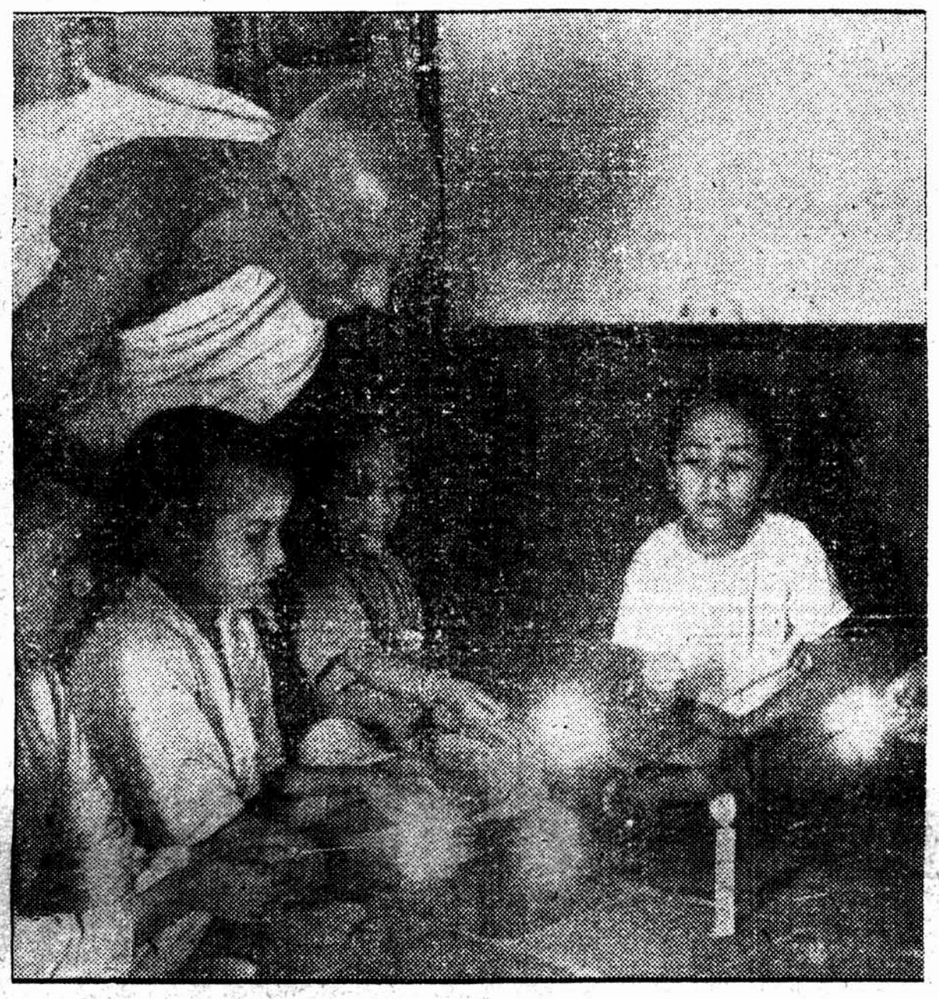
A Happy Divali To All Hindu Sisters and Brothers

Children's Own Corner

Conducted by

BALKAN-JI-BARI — THE ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

DADA WISHES YOU



JOYOUS SPARKLES

AND EVERY HAPPINESS

A Happy Id To All Muslim Sisters and Brothers.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

The following have been awarded prizes in the last competition of completing half-drawn sketches.

1. Sis. Julia Nanujee Dalvi, Bombay 7;
2. Sis. Champa Sadashiv Soman, Poona;
3. Sis. Zuleikha Ahmad Vasi, Baroda;
4. Bro. Rajnikant J. Mehta, Andheri;
5. Bro. Ramarao N. Shanbhag, Kumta;
6. Bro. H. R. Herwadkar, Belgaum.

Another interesting competition will be given in the next week's "Children's Own Corner". You may, therefore, please be on the lookout.

In the meanwhile I shall be glad to hear from my Hindu sisters and brothers how they enjoyed Diwali and from my Muslim sisters and brothers how they enjoyed Id.

I do hope, on these happy occasions, you remembered also your poor brethren? What did you do for them? Did you send any contribution to the Poor Children's Fund of the Balkan-ji-Bari?

* * * *

An Alligator And A Monkey

By G. J. Joshi

An Alligator and a monkey were great friends.

One day the monkey desired to see the home of the alligator.

He gave the monkey a joy ride on his back across the river to his home.

When they reached there, the she-alligator expressed a desire to taste the plumpy monkey's heart.

The monkey hit upon a plan to get out of the dilemma. He told the alligator that in hot haste to go with him, he had forgotten to take his heart with himself. It was, he added, kept on the yonder tree. Had he been informed of the she-alligator's desire beforehand, he could have brought it with himself. The best course, he suggested, was to carry him back to the bank, so that he could return with the heart to appease the she-alligator.

The alligator agreed and gave him a return ride on his back to the bank of the river.

When the alligator reached the bank, the monkey jumped to the shore. heaving a sigh of relief and bidding farewell to the alligator, saying:

"Had you as long a wit as your thorny tail, you would not have lost the dainty dish in your own house."

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"

Khar—BOMBAY

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

Are You Enrolled in the Balkan-ji-Bari?

Join the Trip to Amberna th

On the 1st December, 1940

Full Particulars from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar.

Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari workers (centre) visited Jogeshwari. Children and their parent and guardians (left) on Dassera Day and after explaining to them the activities of the Association, played (right) a few games. They hope to establish a Bari centre shortly.

A Page For Women

Sweetening The Bitter

(BY REGINE)

Dear Regine:

I am a young married woman of thirty. About five years ago I married a man who had already been married twice. He divorced one woman to marry another, who died two years before we met. He was very much in love with his second wife and married me. I am sure. because of loneliness But this is what troubles me. When we first married he was simply marvellous to me. Lately he has changed very very much and is almost brutal in his cold satirical attitude.

I have created a wide social life for him. He was something of an introvert...and I have done everything I could to make a perfect home. But he seems horribly bored...or something..I can't tell just what. He is about forty-seven.

My friends are beginning to notice his cutting remarks, and I cry myself to sleep almost every night. I hate to admit that my marriage is a failure, but I can't see what there is for me to do next. We have no children. He has a grown son by his first wife. He doesn't want any babies although I would love to have one.

But I don't even dare mention it because he flares up so when I do. It is almost as though he hopes to get rid of me and doesn't want any tangible chains around.

Have you any idea what could be the trouble? I am very attractive and observe all the rules for being agreeable.—NITA.

* * * *

Your husband, Nita, may be one of those restless volatile souls who are quickly bored with the conventional. And whereas your social efforts may have charmed him at first...he may be very tired of them by now.

I think, if I were you, I would become very much absorbed in some form of work, creative, preferably, that would win his respect. Some men admire only women who are self-sufficient... and self-sufficiency does not consist of knowing the proper fork to pick up at the proper time.

I think you will have to do things without him.....and try to push aside, quite deliberately, your overwhelming love for him

Far too many women concentrate so completely on their husbands...that the men regard them as a weight about their necks.

No man wants his wife to be a little old men of the sea. He wants her to be alert and a companion, but also a person in her own right. Occasionally you find men who are intensely possessive and who don't want a woman unless she belongs to them body and soul. These are the men who open their wives' letters....censor their friendships, deprive them of intimate companions beside themselves and act generally like wardens.

Your husband apparently does-not like that rule...and doesn't appreciate your willingness to be completely dependent on him.

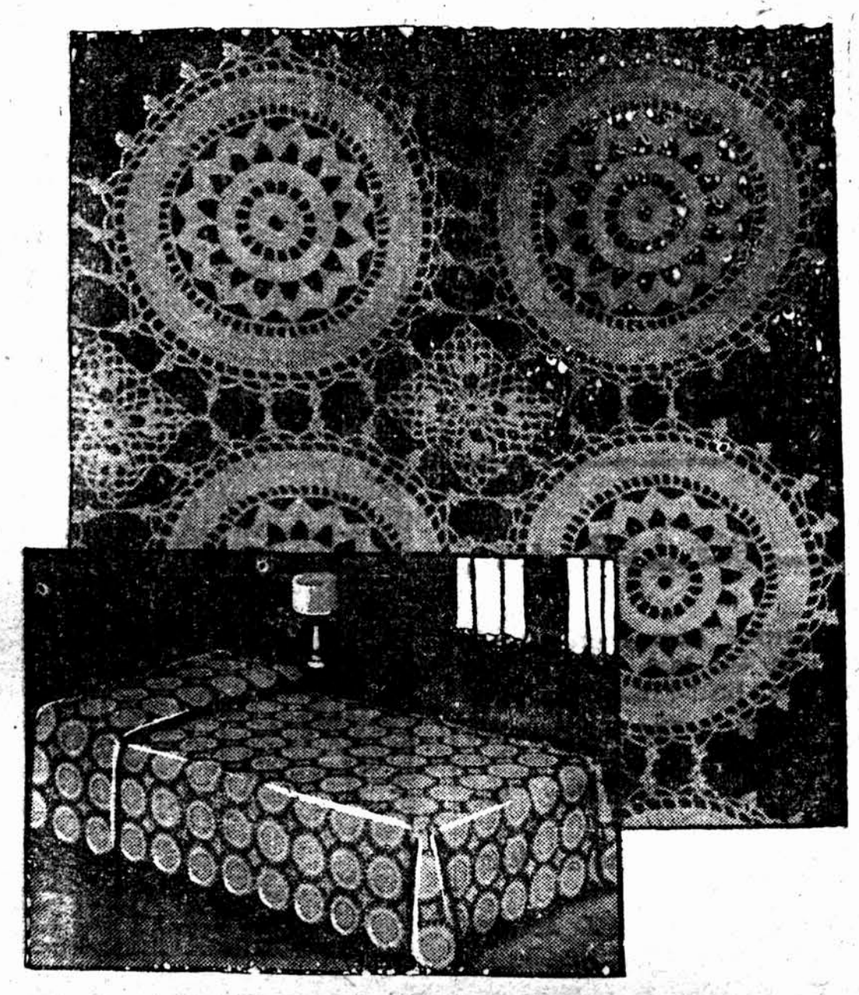
Nothing is harder than to spur yourself into activity, but I think you will have to do it if you want his love and respect.

A baby in his estimation is just another badge of domesticity. This is too bad...because it is quite natural for you to want a child of your own. But I take it he did not have a child with the woman he loved, who died... and there may be a subconscious bitterness ranking there that may take much understanding and patience on your part before it can be eradicated.

But get busy, do something..... beside playing bridge and Mah Jong...and you'll get results. I am sure. Best of luck.

(COPYRIGHT)

EXTREMELY DAINTY CROCHETED MOTIF



YOU will be delighted to crochet this exquisite motif. It will prove to be your pride and joy when you find how festive your dinner table will look with this cloth. The 5 1|2 inch motif can be conveniently carried around with you to the parks and beaches so that you do not lose any time making it. These motifs can be joined for any sizes in a number of shapes.

INFANT MOTHERS

Dr. J. H. Cole (University of California) announces in "Science" that when female rats are inoculated with sex hormones they can become mothers three days after birth physiologically. A three-day-old rat is the equivalent of about a year-and-a-half old girl. Similar results with rats have been obtained by Dr. H. M. Evans (also of the University of California) with extracts of the anterior lobe of the pituitary gland. No doubt some dairyman will give new-born calves sex hormones and have them producing more calves and milk to boot a few months after birth.

"What do you think of her execution?"

"Capital idea! When does it take place?"

Make the most of your complexion
when so much depends on it
DAGGETT & RAMSDELL
Perfect VANISHING CREAM
DAGGETT & RAMSDELL
Perfect COLD CREAM

So MUCH of your personal attractiveness — so many thrilling moments that form the most cherished memories of a woman's life — may be lost to you forever unless you learn to guard your most prized possession — a beautiful complexion.

Thousands of women, who have sought in vain for a beautiful complexion, have realized their fondest hopes with Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Vanishing Cream. This delicately perfumed cream forms an invisible film that cleverly conceals little skin blemishes and makes your skin soft and lovely. Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Vanishing Cream protects your skin against the ravages of sun, wind, rain and dust. Being an ideal powder base, it will make your complexion a miracle of loveliness. Your make-up goes on smoother — it stays lovely longer.

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DAGGETT & RAMSDELL
BEAUTY CREAMS AND LOTIONS

D&S-1

Stamp Collectors' Corner

Italian Empire Pageant

(By MURIEL NISSEN)

With a generosity that recalls the peace-time profligacy of Italy's post-office department when, a while ago, scarcely a week passed without a special release being chronicled, a series of extensive sets, totalling thirty-three stamps has been issued from the three Italian colonies in Africa. The occasion for this gesture is the First Italian Overseas Exhibition, held in Naples to promote interest in the colonies and to extoll the advancement of the Italian Empire. Inscribed on each stamp is the wording "Triennale d'Oltremare", or Triennial Overseas, to mark the fact that the exhibition is planned to be held every three years.

The series is broken down into three sets of seven postage and four air-mail items, issued from Italian East Africa (which includes Ethiopia and Italian Somaliland), Libya, and the Aegean Islands.

For "Africa Orientale Italiana" (Italian East Africa), the following designs are provided; regular postage—5 centesimi olive and 50c violet—canoe on Guiba River; 10c orange-red, 75c bright red, and 2.75 plus 75c semi-postal-native soldier of Somaliland with spear and bow-and-arrow 25c green, and 1.25L grey-blue-statue of winged figure standing on recumbent line. The air-mail section is made up of 50c olive and 2L plus 75c blue picturing a modern tractor, 1L purple and 5L plus 2.50L brown showing a plane above Mogadisco.

The postage set for Libya includes a 5c olive showing a native village, 10c orange red, picturing oxen and ploughman, 75c crimson and 2L puls 75c dark red with symbolic design recalling the migration of families from Italy to Libya, and 25c green and 1.25L blue showing the Saramanli Mosque. The airmail stamps from this colony area 50c brown-green and 2L plus 75c blue-grey showing an air-view of a city; 1L red-violet and 5L plus 2.50L brown with a native scene.

Syrian Releases

Pictorial stamps in both regular and airmail series have been released by Syria. The Museum at Damascus is pictured on the 0.10 piastre red, 0.20 blue-green, 0.25 light brown and 0.50 dark blue values. The Hotel de Bloudan appears on the 1p blue-green, 1p50 brown and 2p50 dark green; while the gate of Kasr-el-Heir provides the design for the 5p violet, 7:50 red-orange, and 50p black.

The airmail series is in one design—a plane flying over the bridge of Deir-el-Zor. The following values comprise the set: 0.25p slate 0.50 blue-green, 1p blue, 2p brown, 5p green, 10p rose and 50p dark purple.

The stamps all bear the designation "Republique Syrienne" as well as Arabic inscriptions.

Hidalgo College Set

The extensive commemorative series in observance of the fourth centenary of the College of Hidalgo, honoured as the oldest college in the Americas, has been released by Mexico and well upholds the reputation for fine postage stamps emanating from our Southern neighbour. All the stamps in the series, which is made up of three postage and three air-mail values, carry the inscription: "IV Centenario del Primitivoy Nacional Colegio de St. Nicholas de Hidalgo, el Mas Antiguo de America" (Fourth Centenary of the founding of the National College of St. Nicolas de Hidalgo, the oldest in America).

The founder of the institution, Vasco de Quiroga, is portrayed on the 2 centavos violet, the 5c wine bears the portrait of Melchor Ocampo, who restored the college in 1847, and the 10c olive bears the shield of the college.

In the airmail set the 20c bright green shows the house in Patzcuaro where the original college was established, the 40c orange depicts the edifice occupied by the institution in Morelia at the end of the eighteenth century and the 1 peso purple, orange, and brown pictures the interior of the present college.

Emperor's Visit Commemorated

Marking the recent visit of the Emperor of Japan to Manchukuo, a two value stamp set has been released by the latter country. The stamps are a-fen red-violet and 4f green, with a common design showing storks flying over the naval flag of Manchukuo

Baltic States' Releases

The Baltic States of Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia have been declared republics of the Soviet Union, and as such must of necessity leave the picture as stamp issuing entities. Through the brief span of their philatellic history, these countries have contributed many fine issues, the last appearing just before their loss of independence. Lithuania's last stamp was a 15 centai stamp in orange picturing a kneeling figure of a woman releasing a dove.

The most recent release from Estonia was a 1 kroon value in grey-green with a view of Narva Falls.

Chile Issues Pan American Item

Chile is planning a commemorative postage stamp in honour of the pan-American Golden Jubilee, the item to be a 40 centavos stamp, with design and colour to be announced later.

Russian Scientist Honoured

The Soviet Union owes a great deal of its present-day power to agricultural products, particularly wheat, and very aptly Russia has issued a commemorative stamp set in honour of a professor who contributed considerable scientific knowledge to the raising of grains. Professor K. A. Timiryasev, whose life span ran from 1843 to 1920, taught agricultural and biological sciences in the University of Moscow. The universities of Cambridge, Glasgaw and Geneva bestowed honours upon him and he was universally recognised by scientists for his work in the fields of plant physiology, evolution and Darwinism.

There are four stamps in the commemorative issue honouring the scientist. The 10 kopeos black bears a portrait of Timiryasev and a vignette of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences at Moscow, now named after him. On the 15k violet the professor is shown in his laboratory, the 30k red-violet carries a portrait taken shortly before his death and the 60k shows a monument rected to his memory in Moscow. The set specifically observes the twentieth anniversary of his death.

Sucre Portrayed

Antonio Jose de Sucre, one of South America's great liberators, is portrayed on a 1 peso stamp issued by Columbia to replace the current 1p. The new stamp's colour is black.

Brief Notes

An air mail set from Argentina, reported for early release, will be made up of the following values: 30 centavos, 50c, 1 peso, 1.25p and 2.50p.

A commemorative series in honour of Ecuadorean poets, is due for release this month. There will be both postage and air-mail items in the set.

Also from Ecuador comes reports of a scheduled miniature sheet in observance of the Stamp Centennial. The sheet will illustrate Great Britain's "Penny Black" of 1840, and Ecuador's first postage stamp, the half-real issued in 1865.

In order to meet an advanced postage rate, Finland has overprinted the current 2 marks item "2.75m" in black.

Stamp Teasers

1. What stamp presents a view of Boiling Lake?
2. Oreste Zamor was one-time president of what republic, whose postage paper has honoured him?
3. A black swan is featured on what country's postage?
4. An attractive scene showing anti-aircraft lights is featured on what adhesive?
5. What stamp pictures a sheaf of rice?

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. A Dutch sailor and a sailor's home appear on a stamp of 1933 issued by the Netherlands.

CORREOS MEXICO
1540
1940
IV CENTENARIO DEL PRIMITIVO Y NACIONAL COLEGIO D. S.NICOLAS D. HIDALGO, EL MAS ANTIGUO D AMERICA
2 CENT

2. The Argentine Republic in 1910 released a stamp showing the distribution of badges by Beruti and French.
3. The grapefruit industry is pictorially extolled on a 1938 stamp of British Honduras.
4. Lake Gokcha is in Armenia, and is pictured on a 1921 stamp of that country.
5. Florencio Sanchez, South American author, is portrayed on a stamp of Uruguay issued in 1935.
6. General Prospero Pinzon is honoured on Colombian postage of 1903.
7. "The Three Sisters" is a mountain formation of Leichtenstein, and is pictured on several stamp issues of that country.
8. An electric light bulb appears on the Edison Commemorative stamp issued by the United States in 1929.
9. A scene showing a native spearing fish at night appears on a 1938 stamp of Fiji.
10. Russia, in 1930, issued a stamp showing students preparing a newspaper.

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Towns In Pre-historic India

(Continued From Page 5)

to the planners of these cities, for how else could we account for the invariability of the lay-out of the streets in the fashion we have described?

Building Construction

An important feature of these cities was their wonderfully constructed buildings. The chief building material was burnt brick and mud mortar; only in the very rare cases of a few foundations was unburnt brick used. As a general rule the brick was made according to the scientific proportion of 4: 2: 1; namely. the length was twice the breadth, while the latter was twice the height. Bricks deviating in measurements from the rule were usually employed in the construction of drains. Of other shapes two may be noticed. Wedge-shaped bricks were used for wells, while L-shaped ones for the corners of buildings. The bricks were certainly shaped in an open frame-mould exactly as they are made to-day. Their light red colour testifies to their excellent baking, which was done probably by stacking them in huge heaps with flues between and firing them with wood-fuel.

The building of houses seems to have been planned with a view to avoid encroachment on the road and on neighbouring houses. The walls of the houses had very broad bases and narrower tops, and on the outside were definitely sloping towards the interior from the bottom to the top. This arrangement was meant evidently to keep the breadth of the street from decreasing. Moreover, we generally find a little space separating the individual houses, certainly to prevent disputes between neighbours. The walls which were very high, viz. 20ft. to 25ft., bear ample traces of repairs by way of increasing the height; this was done in the later days of the city when its level rose. It is remarkable that houses which had a frontage both on the main road and the smaller lane opened out on the latter,—this very probably for considerations of safety.

The houses were of several types. The average house seems to have been 30' x 27' and to have consisted of four or five rooms. The larger houses had, of course, several rooms, sometimes as many as thirty. The size of the rooms was less than it is in an average modern house. Most of the houses seem to have had two floors—a rather steep staircase on the outside leading to the first floor. It is very interesting to note that the ancient arrangement of the rooms was similar to that, prevailing in several parts of India at present. There was a central courtyard, into which the surrounding rooms opened. As today the courtyard might have been intended for tethering cattle. It would appear that while on the ground floor there were living rooms, those on the first floor were used as sleeping apartments. It is a tribute to the ideas of cleanliness of those ancients that each house was furnished with one or more bath rooms, the floors of which were well paved, generally with bricks and sometimes with pottery fragments. The bath rooms were constructed with a slope towards one corner, from where an outlet carried the water through a water-chute to a drain.

The Great Bath

Among the public buildings may be noticed particularly the Great Bath and temple at Mohenjo Daro and the great store house at Harappa. The bath, about 40' x 23' was approached by a broad staircase. The top of the bath had a paved walk. Running all round was a fenestrated wall, between which and the bath ran a cloister path 7 feet wide. Outside the wall were a number of apartments meant either for bathers or supervisors. The great bath was filled, it seems, at fixed intervals with water from three neighbouring wells. The emptying of the bath was done through a square hole in one corner opening into a passage leading to a culvert that evidently joined one of the huge drains.

This public bath was certainly attached to an adjoining temple, to which worshippers went after ceremonial purification. All temples like this particular one seem to have been situated at the function of streets, as an Indus pictograph evidently shows. An interesting featufe of the temple near the big bath, as presumably of others, was that near it were situated smaller bathrooms, probably intended for the priests to perform their ablutions before their duties at the temple. It is extremely significant to note here that even to-day the arrangements in big temples all over India are quite similar to those of the pre-historic period. The tanks for the public and special bathrooms for the priests are strongly reminiscent of the Indus culture and amply demonstrative of the persistence of tradition through the ages.

The big store house or granary at Harappa was a construction worthy of the engineering capacities of a great race. It consisted of two series,—western and eastern,—of parallel walls, each 52 feet long, arranged in pairs. The distance between each pair was some 17 feet and that between two of a pair was roughly 5 feet. The two series, each of which consisted of twelve walls, were divided by a broad space 23 feet wide. This large building whose dimensions were 168' x 134' is not fully excavated; and hence its purpose as a huge store is only a surmise.

Remarkable as the buildings of the ancient cities were, their water-supply was yet more so. The adequacy of the supply is well proved by the innumerable wells. Most of the larger houses seem to have had each its own well. The wells were circular in shape and built entirely of wedgeshaped brick. The pavement around the well had deep depressions for depositing the water-jars. In some cases low brick platforms provided room for the water-drawers to exchange gossip, while waiting for their turns. The coping of the well was generally only a few inches above the pavement. Mostly the wells were three feet in diameter; and the drawer of water probably stood straddle-legged over the well. In the case of wells as large as seven feet in diameter pulleys must have been used, as clay models of them suggest. The engineering skill of the ancients in digging wells is clearly seen in the fact that it is at present necessary only to remove the debris and silt to ensure a plentiful supply of water,—indeed far more plantiful than any modern wells in the locality can give.

Sanitation Arrangement

A very striking feature of the Indus cities was their advancement in conservancy and sanitation. Houses had privies; and night soil was removed no doubt by a well-regulated municipal system. Perhaps the one thing that has astonished visitors to the Indus sites is the evidence of a wonderful underground drainage system. Refuse water from houses ran through small drains into bigger ones which joined a huge main. The drains were built of brick cemented with mud mortar. The sewage from houses did not flow into the drain direct but into a brick cess-pit where the solid matter was deposited, and thus the mains were not choked. Where brick cess-pits was found costly, their purpose was served by large jars with a big hole at the bottom. The mains were provided with cess-pits at regular intervals. Steps leading to these pits facilitated their cleansing now and then. When one notices the elaborate care taken to provide a very scientific drainage system, one is at a loss to explain how those people could have overlooked in a few instances the fact that drains were rather close to the wells, and that consequently drinking water might be contaminated by sewage.

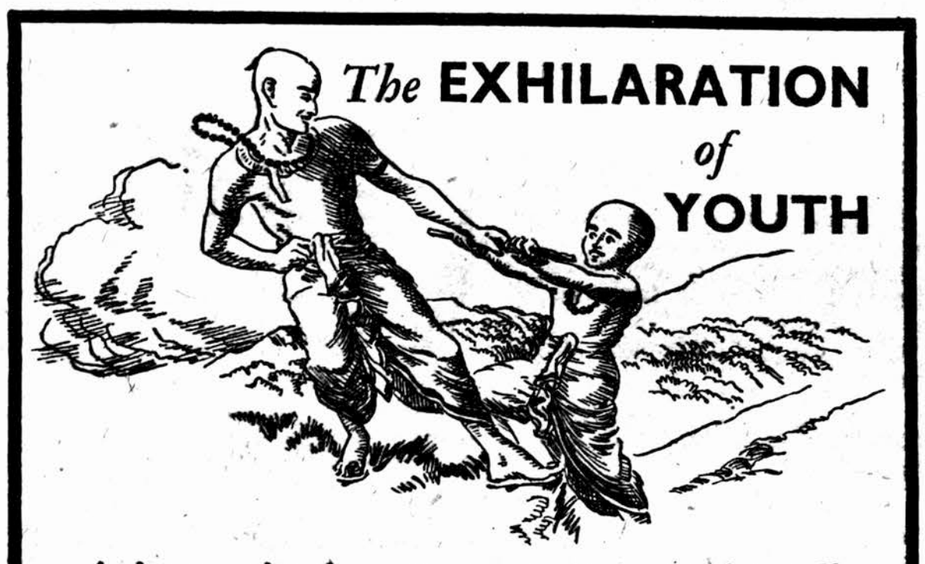
Just as the existence of a public health department could be inferred from the old ruins, so also a system of police control. Although everything goes to prove that people, given mostly to the avocations of agriculture, cottage industries and commerce, were quite peaceful, yet the existence of a few isolated houses at street corners would show that there the minions of the law were posted to deal with the minor breaches of public order and thus ensure the safety of the citizens.

Architecture certainly gives us an insight into the character of the architects; and pre-historic architecture was no exception to the rule. The general impression one gets from a close scrutiny of the building remains of the Indus cities is that the builders were matter-of-fact people. There is hardly any evidence of an attempt at ornamentation, say, by way of elaborate pilasters and capitals. Pillars are conspicuous by their absence. The walls, too, exhibit no decoration at all. The bricks are not even varied in size to produce some difference of effect. The similarity of wall-building is so patent as to be almost unrelieved monotony. Perhaps the only exception may be seen in the method of brick-laying, namely, in the practice of alternating stretchers with headers, i.e., in placing the bricks lengthwise and breadthwise. But this is so rarely done that in the evident sameness that strikes the eye everywhere it is hardly noticed except by the very critical observer.

Realist Outlook

Such a state of affairs was evidently the result of the artistic standards of the people. They were no idealists, no dreamers, but thorough realists. Their realism was all-pervading. It is found in their art, in pottery, sculpture, seals, clay-models; and it is as well found in their architecture. So with regard to their buildings they did not lavish their attention on mere external decoration but on real comfort. They did not regard their houses as something that would catch the eye by their quaintness; but they built them as dwelling places. Whatever, therefore, did not contribute to the main purpose of a building,—a living home,—was completely eschewed, nay even treated, it would seem, with a contempt that only people who devote their attention to living a prosperous and not an ostentatious life know. Commodiousness, health, welfare,—such were the criterions that motivated the Indus city-builders. What a contrast we find in Egypt and Sumer, where the grandeur of the structure has completely relegated to the background the comfort needed. The small houses of the west are a poor tribute to the planning capacities of the builders. What they have left behind exhibit their inordinate love of mere decoration to which were sacrificed all notions of well-being.

This little survey of the ideas that our ancestors had in town-planning, civic life, and architecture amply proves that they were far in advance not only of the contemporary world but in some cases even of the modern. As already hinted at, neither contemporary Egypt nor Sumer could show anything akin to the wonderful planning scheme we witness in the Indus valley. The huge houses, the big thoroughfares, the well-furnished wells, and the marvellous drains were never known at that time outside India. What is more, in several modern Indian town we do not come across these facilities. Really our ancient compeers were great city-builders; and that itself lends sufficient strength to their claim to a very high degree of civilization.



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FOR THE YOUNGER READERS

BEHEADED WORDS

DECAPITATIONS (taking away the first letter) afford a mental exercise that is a means of increasing your vocabulary. Here are a few examples:

1. Behead a holy day and get a flower.
2. Behead a form of medicine and get sick.
3. Behead a tiny insect and get a meadow.
4. Behead a four-legged animal and get part of the body.
5. Behead a dish of mixed meat and get a tree.
6. Behead a precious metal and become aged.
7. Behead a mollusk and get a fastener.
8. Behead mankind and get a playing card.
9. Behead a disposition to harm and get a girl's name.

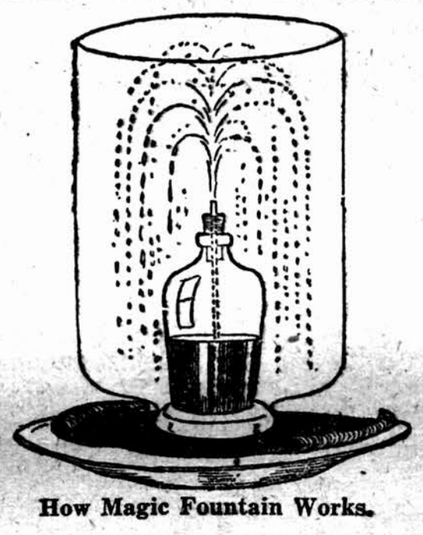
AN ILLUSION

TAKE a sheet of white paper and make a black dot on it about the size of a marble. Then hang the paper on the wall, level with your eyes, and gaze at it intently until you have counted 200. Before you have finished counting, a luminous-looking white dot will take shape behind the black one and appear to be moving to and fro.

Homemade Magic Fountain

A MINIATURE fountain that plays as if by magic can be made easily from materials usually found around the house. Needed are a bottle, glass jar, a cork, several clean blotters and a piece of glass tubing such as comes with a toy chemistry outfit. (A glass water-sipper will do, or an artificial straw such as is used for drinks can be made to serve.)

The bottle must be of such size that the inverted jar can be set over it. Fill the bottle three-fourths full with water. Bore a hole through the cork and run the glass tube or straw through it.



How Magic Fountain Works.

Now cork the bottle and push the tube downward until it narrowly clears the bottom of the bottle. Next make the cork airtight by covering it with sealing wax or liquid solder. This will also hold the tube secure.

Next take the glass jar and carefully heat it until you can just bear to touch it. Place the blotters on a plate and set the sealed bottle upon them. Cover the bottle of water with the hot glass jar. Your apparatus is now complete and, provided you have done everything correctly, the magic fountain will begin to play as soon as the heated glass jar begins to cool off.

Coloring the water in the bottle will heighten the effect of the fountain, or turn out the lights in the room and illuminate the fountain with a flashlight.

RIDDLECULOUS

What increases in size the more you take away from it?

A hole.

* * *

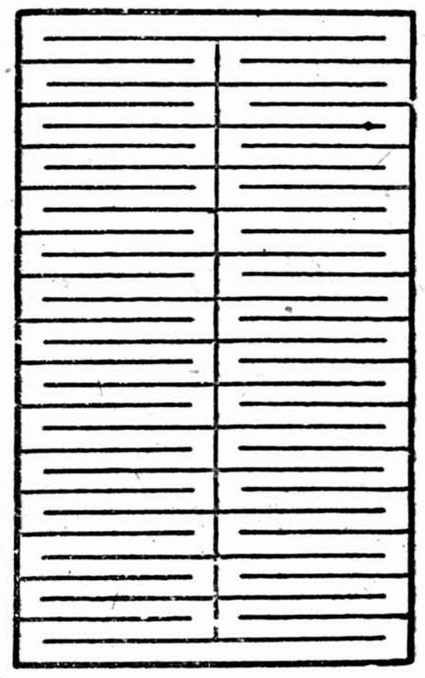
In what way are iron and the year 1939 alike?

Both are ore (o'er).

* * *

What becomes sharper the more it is used?

Your tongue.



STEP THROUGH CARD

You can step through a playing card or heavy piece of paper having the same size as the drawing above, by exercising scissors magic

First fold lengthwise through the middle the cardboard, parchment paper, or whatever you use. Next cut across the narrow way almost to the edge, first to the right side, and then to the left, of the paper. Now unfold it and cut it straight through the center with the exception of the two end pieces. Your paper should now look like the one shown here, the lines representing the cuts.

Carefully pull the paper open until it is sufficiently extended for you to step through. The closer together you make the cuts the more the paper can be extended.

At a children's gathering, a popular pastime can be provided by providing each guest with a card and scissors and giving them the above directions.

TONGUE-TWISTER

Try repeating the following rapidly:

Obese Oliver, obstinately opposed opening old oysters ogling ogreish orang-outangs originally owlish.

Puzzle of the Curious Cylinder

YOU have heard about the misfits, "square pegs trying to fit in round holes." Their predicament suggests an interesting puzzle whereby a cylindrical plug not only can be made to fit into a round hole, but a triangular one as well.

To accomplish this, use a piece of cardboard eight inches long and three inches wide, or one of proportionate dimensions. With a razor blade, cut three holes in it, consisting of a square, a circle and a triangle, all of the same height, as shown in the drawing.

Next whittle a wooden peg that will exactly fill each of the three differently shaped openings.

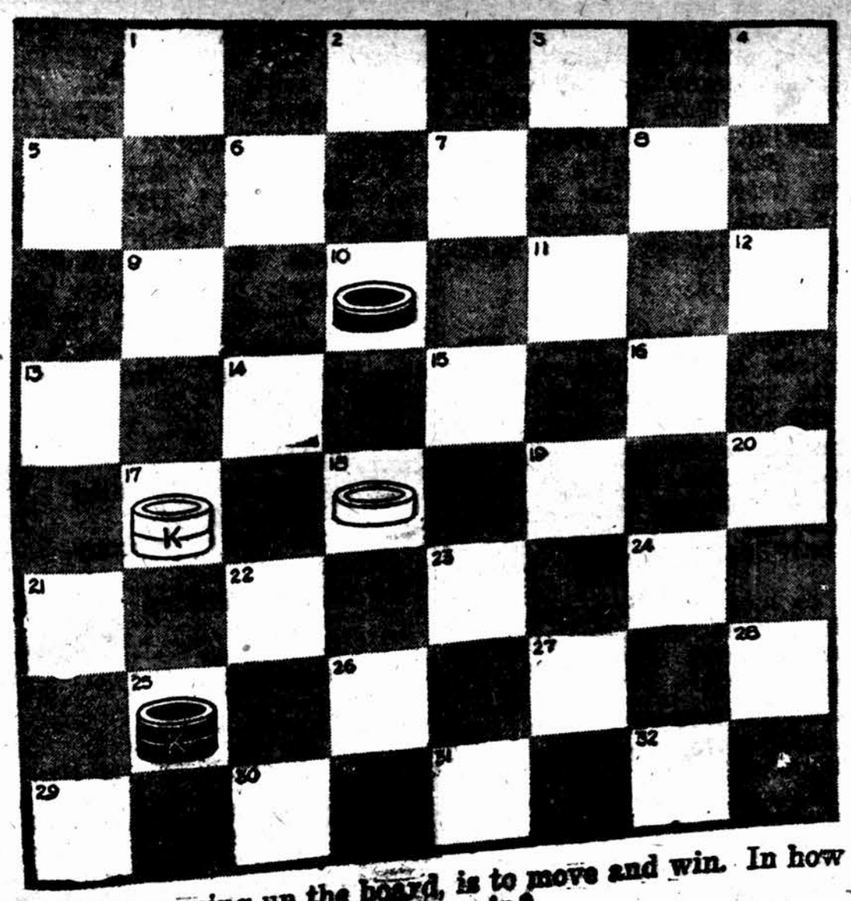
"Impossible!" you may think. But it can be done.

The solution is a peg shaped like that shown at right. With your sharp knife whittle a piece of soft wood into the shape of a cylinder having a diameter equal that of the circle cut in the cardboard. The length of the cylinder is made equal to the height of the square hole.

When you have the peg in these dimensions, cut it exactly into halves. Next cut out an equal part from either side to the circular base, which completes the peg in the form shown at the right. It should fit exactly in each of the three differently-shaped holes, provided measurements are accurate.

FOR SOLUTIONS SEE PAGE 31

CHECKERBOARD DILEMMA



White, moving up the board, is to move and win. In how few moves can you make White win?

TRANSMUTATION OF ELEMENTS

NOBEL PRIZE WINNER PATENTS PROCESS

Profesor Enrico Fermi of the University of Rome and 1938 winner of the Nobel Prize for Physics, has obtained a patent in the United States of America for a method of transmuting one chemical element into another by bombardment of atoms with slow neutrons says the Washington correspondent of "The New York Times."

The use of slow neutrons, the inventor claims results in the formation of new artificial radioactive elements such as table salt, at a cost far below that of radium. These radioactive elements may take the place of radium in the treatment of such diseases as cancer.

Professor Fermi's process is claimed to be a fundamental one. The researches which led to its development were largely responsible for his winning the Nobel Prize.

Heretofore, the inventory points out, in attempting to transmute elements, physicists bombarded elements with high-speed, electrically charged fundamental particles of matter, such as protons (cores of hydrogen atoms), electrons, and alpha particles (cores of helium atoms). Neutrons used by Professor Fermi are fundamental particles containing no electric charge.

While physicists bent their efforts to increasing the speed of their charged "bullets" by building giant cyclotrons and million-volt generating machines, Dr. Fermi has found that the slower the neutrons are, the better; that is, the greater the yield of radioactive elements obtained. A feature of his process is the use of a hydrogen or water screen to slow down the speed of the neutrons before they are fired into the atoms which are to be changed into radioactive elements.

Hydrogen, Professor Fermi states, is the best element for slowing down neutrons. Since water and paraffin are compounds containing hydrogen, they make good screens. In carrying out the process Professor Fermi merely imbeds the source of neutrons in a paraffin block. On top of the block he places the element or substance to be made radioactive or to be transmuted. Over it he places a paraffin cover. This is all there is to the transmutation apparatus.

Before they can get to the element the neutrons must pass through the paraffin screen which slows them down. By varying the density and thickness of the screen the speed of the neutrons can be controlled

DIVALI NI LIGHT

(Continued From Page 1)

from distant places and perhaps the endless line of carriages crawling along that 'milky way' of gay, gaudy, noisy life was the first queue whose artificial discipline the East could bear to learn.

Evil Stalks Abroad

The next day is 'Kali Chaudas' which is symbolic of the primitive inchoate dread of darkness and the bat-like and often harmful agencies of the Kingdom of the night Tradition has it that Vishnu one of the great Hindu trinity of Super-gods killed a demon-king called Bali-rajah and crushed him to the bowels of the earth. The vanquished king asked for a 'Vardan' or sacred favour that he might be allowed to come up again to the surface of the earth once a year and there to hold sway for one night. This request was granted and Kalichaudas stands for the night of Total darkness when Evil stalks abroad, and pious Hindu let off fire works and keep lamps burning bright in order to exercise the demons. It is not unnatural or surprising, therefore, that this night is notorious for witchcraft, black-art, and the worship and control of malignant spirits, so that lonely graveyards in country places are guarded from skull thieves. This is perhaps also symbolic of the great 'Dasara' victory over Ravana, the demon king of Lanka (said to be ancient Ceylon) which was the golden seat of evil. The next day is Divali when according to the Epic story Rama assumed the throne after killing Ravana and the era of Cosmic growth and purity began. On Divali day, businessmen fill their ink-stands with fresh ink and generally in the evening the books are inscribed with the new dates. This is after what is called the "Vahi Puja" ceremony when the new books are worshipped with the aid of family priest and an auspicious beginning is made in faith and hope.

"Patasas"—a kind of sweet (left)—as well as crackers (right) are much in demand during Divali celebrations. It is, indeed, fashionable to send baskets full of "Patasas" and crackers to friends and relatives as Divali presents.

HOW MYSORE CELEBRATED DASARA

(Continued From Page 7)

the Exhibition was well worth a visit.

The Cardamom industry has recently made rapid progress in the State. Mysore produces about 50,000 maunds of cardamoms annually. The quality is about the best in India and here is always a good demand for it.

Good progress has been made by the Iron and Steel Works, which realized a working profit of Rs. 9.12 lakhs last year, and hopes to earn a profit of Rs. 26 lakhs in 1940-41.

Sandalwood, in recent years, has earned the p'ce of place among th cottag indusris of Mysore. Numerous stalls were put up at the Exhibition to show how valuable and useful sandalwood can be, not only to the lover of art, but also for essential household equipment.

Coming to recent industrial advancement, one was delighted to see specimens of work turned out by the group of factories which produce chemicals and fertilizers, drugs and medicines, bakelite articles and stoneware.

Self-Sufficient Mysore

In the field of electricity, Mysore manufactures porcelain insulators, transformers, batteries and switches. Referring to this aspect of self-sufficiency in Mysore, the Dewan, Sir Mirza Ismail, recently observed that the State tried to set before all true Mysoreans the ideal that they "should wash themselves with Mysore soap, dry themselves with Mysore towels, clothe in Mysore silks, ride Mysore horses, eat the abundant Mysore food, drink Mysore coffee with Mysore sugar, build their homes with Mysore cement, Mysore timber and Mysore steel, furnish their houses with Mysore furniture and write their letters on Mysore paper."

Before concluding my impressions on the latest Dasara exhibition, I would like to refer briefly to the assistance rendered by the State to private industrial enterprise. Almost every private venture in the past has received the active and practical support of the Mysore Government who subscribe for a good part of the share capital. Not only that, but the State seems to go a step further and look after the enterprise until it is well-established on sound lines.

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The Deepavali Trick

(Continued From Page 8)

straining under two huge bundles strapped to his back. Accosting Visalam, Venkiah declared that he had missed her terribly these three months and that he would not be there had he not been told to come on that day by 'ayyah'. Visalam rewarded her husband with a look in which gratitude and affection were blended on a fifty-fifty basis. Ganapathi, past speech, stared stupefiedly at Venkiah. Ganapathi, after mentally consigning that gentleman to regions more tropical than the equatorial zone, was wondering how to tackle physically the corporal entity that was Venkiah. With the limpest self-possession he sat himself down on the floor, untied the bundle and displayed ravishing patterns of sarees to the rapturous eyes of Visalam.

"Here is a lovely Karachi saree," said he, moving on all six cylinders to his business, "in a delicate heliotrope. Ideal for homewear. It costs only fifteen rupees. Remember, all the sarees are sold at mill price. No bargaining, please. You must buy this charming maroon organdie which will set off your figure to perfection when you promenade along the Marina. Sacrifice price rupees eighteen only." (That means," thought Ganapathi, "I must sacrifice eighteen rupees of my hard-earned money.")

Here Visalam broke into a rapture as she handled the organdie and said that it was the very thing she had set her heart upon.

"I have,' continued Venkiah, "a beautiful Bangalore silk saree in navy blue picked out with gold. Excellent for social functions. It costs only twenty-seven rupees.

Care to look at this attractive voile in cerise? Here is a supurb salmon georgette that costs only rupees twenty."

Visalam critically examined the sarees and gave her suffrage to the Bangalore saree.

"You should not miss for all the world," said the rogue wheedlingly, "this heavenly mauve khadder silk saree, the most acceptable present for Deepavali. Priced ridiculously at thirty-two rupees."

As Visalam's patriotism triumphed over her ardent longing for the georgette, she decided she must have the khadder saree. At length, it was found that three sarees had enslaved her fancy without giving her husband the slightest chance for its redemption.

"I have a surprise for you," said Venkiah coaxingly, turning towards Ganapathi and untying the second bundle. True enough, Ganapathi was surprised beyond speech! He glared petrifaction at Venkiah but all to little avail. "I have brought expressly for you," said the rogue enticingly, "a ravishing 'angavasthram' edged with gold lace. Believe me, it costs not more than ten rupees. Just admire the texture and the nap of this neatly-bordered 'dhoti'. A pair of it at four rupees a piece would complete your Deepavali purchase."

With much persuasion plus cajolery from Venkiah and entreaties plus tears from Visalam, Ganapathi at last had to buy the clothing and what was worse, had to part with ninety-five rupees of his savings on that fateful day.

Next day Venkiah busied himself for a few minutes at the cash-desk at Dayaram Moolchand's, the well-known cloth merchants. He came out of the shop hugely pleased with himself, and as he waited for the bus he took opportunity to study again the receipt the firm had given him.

One organdie saree	Rs. 15
One Bangalore silk ditto	Rs. 23
One khadder ditto	Rs. 28
One gold-laced angavasthram	Rs. 8
One pair of dhoties	Rs. 6
	Rs. 80
Less commission	Rs. 5
Total	Rs. 75

"Let mme see", chuckled Venkiah softly to himself, "five here and fifteen there and altogether rupees twenty. Not bad as a Deepavali present for getting back his wife."

(THE END.)

"When Hitler Landed In Britain" (Continued From Page 2)

under her breath, turning the key quietly in the lock.

* * * *

"Jennings, Jennings, wake up."

The bedside light went on with a click.

"Why, Miss Penelope," said Jennings with surprise. "Is anyone ill?" The white hair stood up round his bald pate like grass round a neglected tombstone.

"No, nobody's ill. But I want your help."

"Very good, Miss."

"Now listen carefully, Jennings. You know Hitler?"

"The German gentleman?" suggested Jennings, whose choice of words was often unexpected.

"That's right. Well, he's in the gentleman's clock-room in the front hall."

"Do you want me to take him up anything, Miss?"

"No, he's locked in. He's a prisoner of war. Do you understand?"

Jennings seemed to ponder.

"That's very good news if it's true, Miss," he said.

"Very good news indeed, I should say. Quite an event."

"It won't be very good news if he escapes," the girl in the dirndl pointed out. "And that's what you've got to prevent. You can shoot, can't you, Jennings?"

"I was very fond of it as a lad," replied the butler. "In the Boer War "

"Good Well, you get up and put on an overcoat, and get one of Sir George's guns, and sit outside the door until—until further notice."

"Very good, Miss. Er—does Sir George know that Hitler's in the house?"

"No. I shan't disturb Sir George until the morning. He wouldn't believe it, anyhow; and if he did he'd want to go and argue with him. You and I will have to manage this alone, Jennings."

"Always said that one'd come to a bad end. Always said so," repeated Jennings.

* * * *

The German Chancellor sat in the gentleman's clock-room, an empty soda water bottle beside him, his field-marshal's uniform covered with cake crumbs, his head hanging forward on his chest, sound asleep and snoring gently.

The girl in the dirndl sat sipping a brandy and soda with repugnance and waiting for the telephone exchange to answer.

The exchange came through at last. The girl in the dirndl gave a London number and took a large nauseous gulp of brandy and soda.

"You're through," said the exchange.

"Uncle Hugo? It's Penelope speaking."

"What the devil do you want at this hour of the morning?"

"I know you won't believe me, but I've got Hitler locked up in the gentlemen's cloak-room."

"Say that again."

She said it again.

"Are you drunk?"

"'Please.' Uncle Hugo, you must realise that I'm serious and it's true and something's got to be 'done' about it."

Pause.

"Penelope, who's putting you up to this?"

"Uncle Hugo, I swear . . ."

It went on like this for the best part of a quarter of an hour.

* * * *

In the end he said: "Look here, tell you what I'll do. Let's leave it like this. If I don't go to sleep as soon as I put the receiver back. . ."

"'Uncle' Hugo!"

". . . I'll get on to the Special Branch at Scotland Yard, tell them who I am, and say that I have some reason to believe that you've got an enemy alien, allegedly of considerable importance, precariously confined and inadequately guarded at Huffham. . ."

"But don't you see . . ."

". . . and I will further put forward, as my personal opinion, the suggestion that two or even three men in a car would probably not be wasting their time if they went down to you straight away."

"That's 'much' better."

"They may not act on the suggestion, of course. No reason why they should. If they do send anybody, you ring me up again at a Christian hour—say, about half-past nine—and lead one of the officers of the law to the telephone and I'll speak to him.

"If you really have got something worth while in your cloakroom, I'll get on to the Cabinet Office and find out which of the War Cabinet is on duty over the week-end.

"You haven't told George, I hope?"

"No, of course not."

"Quite right," said her uncle, with scant respect for his elder brother. "He'd only put his foot in it somehow. Well, good night, Penelope."

* * * *

"Good night, 'dear' Uncle Hugo."

The girl in the dirndl replaced the receiver and walked noiselessly out into the hall.

A little light, coming from the room she had left, picked out the lie of the land. By the cloakroom door was Jennings, an eldritch figure huddled in a beehive chair with a twelve-bore across his knee. She crossed to him.

Jennings was fast asleep. She touched his shoulder. He awoke with a vehement but cumbrous effort.

"I wondered if you'd like the rest of my brandy and soda Jennings?" the girl whispered.

"I would like it very much, Miss Penelope, thank you." croaked the butler, emptying the glass

"How's the prisoner?" asked the girl in the dirndl

Jennings cocked his head on one side and they both listened. A rhythmical sound as of tired waves on distant shingle. came from inside.

"The foreigner's asleep," said Jennings.

PUZZLE SOLUTIONS

CHECKER PROBLEM: W17-21, B25-22, W18-14, B10-17, W21-14. As the Black king cannot then escape, White will win.

BEHEADED WORDS: 1—(E) aster; 2—(p) ill; 3—(f) lea; 4—(b), ear; 5—(h) ash; 6—(g) old; 7—(s) nail; 8—(r) ace; 9— (m) alice.

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Tasteless in Tea

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"I WANT to open an account with your bank."

"Yes, madam. A current or deposit account?"

"Well, I thought I'd try one of your withdrawal accounts to start with."

* * * *

TWO heavyweight boxers chasing each other round the ring, kept treading on the toes of the small referee At last he lost patience and shouted:—

"If you guys don't stop treading on my corns there's going to be a fight!"

* * * *

AN intimation to slow-paying customers given by a country shopkeeper:—

"All persons indebted to our shop are requested to call and settle. All indebted to our shop and not knowing it are requested to call and find out. Those knowing themselves indebted and not wishing to call are requested to remain in one place long enough for us to catch them."

* * * *

AN income-tax collector had died, and a subscription was raised in a city office for a wreath. The boss promised five shillings.

A few days later one of the clerks called to collect the money, and the chief handed him a ten-shilling note.

"You want five shillings change, sir," said the clerk.

"No." growled the other; "keep it and bury another."

* * * *

JOHN rushed round looking for his coat.

"What do you want it for, dear?" asked his wife.

"That fellow Smith across the road has just telephoned to ask if I can lend him a corkscrew."

"Well, what do you want your coat for? Surely there's no need to go out? You can send Mary with it."

John turned upon her more in sorrow than in anger.

"My dear," he said, "your last remarks sum up to whole reason why women cannot lead armies, control nations, or take anything but a subordinate part in the affairs of the world."

VISITOR: "Well, Johnny—I suppose you'll be starting school next year?"

Johnny: "Oh, no, miss! What would I do in school? I can't even read or write."

* * * *

MANAGER OF FRENCH RESTAURANT (to diner): "Monsieur, we are famed for our snails."

Diner: "Yes; I've been served by one already"

* * * *

THE All Clear had sounded and people were filing from the air-raid shelter.

"Lot of frightened sheep", scoffed a sceptical young man. "All dashing in there as fast as their legs could carry them. Why, I was in bed when the siren went. I shaved, washed, dressed, and then strolled down to this shelter."

"Is that so?" said the Bright Young Thing. "But aren't your legs cold without your trousers?"

"WHAT did that man say when you nearly knocked him down with your car?"

"What did he say! Well, a sergeant-major was passing at the time, and he blushed and hurried by."

* * * *

SAID the amazed motor-lorry driver to the driver of the baby car: "I say, your back wheels keep jerking off the ground."

"Well, what of it?" asked the other. "Can't a fellow sneeze without you interfering?"

* * * *

THE business man was interviewing applicants for the post of office-boy. He had a boy in front of him and was asking him all manner of questions.

"Now," went on the employer, "I'm looking for someone who must be exceptionally sharp and who must cost me very little."

"Well," said the boy, "I reckon you'd better send out for a lemon.'

THE commercial traveller on the railway platform found a man pacing up and down, literally foaming with rage.

"What has happened?" asked the traveller.

"I've just lost an important connection by half a minute," explained the other.

"Oh, is that all. You look as if you'd lost it by an hour."

* * * *

JONES looked looked coldly at his friend, Smith.

"A short time ago," he said, "I thought you never meant anything you said. Lately I've changed my mind."

"Oh," replied Smith, surprised, "and what caused you to change your opinion?"

'You remember borrowing five pounds from me?"

"Yes."

"You said that if I lent it to you, would be indebted to me for ever."

"Yes."

"Well, you're keeping your word like a man."

Our Humorist At Large

"I want a pair of pants for my husband."

"Yes madam. What size?"

"Size! I'm afraid I don't know that; but he takes sixteen in collars."

"What yer think Mum. Our Lil's won the Sweep."

"Well, I don't see much in that. Besides I thought she'd settled on marryin' the plumber."

Golfer (to new member) "What do you think of our greens?"

New member. "Quite good, but I think they could do with just a little more salt."

Raj Ratna Sheth Dinshah Ratanji Daboo, a well-known publicist of Navsari, who had achieved the distinction of being the first non-official President of the Navsari Prant Panchayat, has been nominated on the reconstituted Baroda Representative Assembly.

STUDY OF ASTROLOGY

Plea For A Research College

The second annual meeting of the Indian Institute of Astrology and Samudrik was held on Sunday last at Sardar Griha, Bombay. Prof. S. R. Davar presided and among those present were Dastur K. M. Kutar, Dastur Darab Pahlan, Sheth Chatrabhuj Gordhandas Soondardas, Dr. L. D. Dhawale, Mr. Mulraj Karsondas and others.

Messages of good wishes from Sheth Mathuradas Vissanji, the Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, the Hon. Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy, Sir J. B. Bomon-Behram, Mr. B. N Karanjia and others were read.

Mr. G. P. Upadhye read the annual report of the advisory board of the Institute and gave particulars of the activities during the period under review. The Institute, he said, was particularly in need of co-operation from astrologers and students of the science who are willing to make reseach on statistical basis. The Institute was very keen on publishing some of the experiences of the late Pandit P. Ramrao, the founder of the Institute. He expressed the thanks of the Advisory Board to Dastur K. M Kutar, Sheth Chatrabhuj Gordhandas Soondardas and others for the valuable guidance and help they are giving in all the activities of the Institute.

Mr. Mulraj Karsondas referred to the scheme of starting an astrological college for imparting education and Mr. R. K. Prabhu stressed the need of studying the basic principles of Astrology on strictly rational lines. For this purpose a proper study of pure astronomy was absolutely essential.

After several prominent astrologers and others bad spoken about the value of such an institute, Prof. Davar, in his presidential speech, narrated the events which led him to believe in Astrology. Astrology was useful as a guidance. He personally believed in the theory of Karma—that we reap as we sow. That Indian astrology was highly advanced was admitted even by Western astrologers like Alan Leo. He came in touch with Allan Leo many times while in England and Astrology was placed on scientific basis by the scholars like Leo. Astrology was a science and no fraud, conotinued the speaker, but it was neglected in this country. He laid particular stress on starting lecture classes to coach students in the theory and practice of Astrology, which would revive the science when a suffient number of scholars were trained. He, therefore, appealed to the public generously to aid the Institute to undertake such an educational scheme as early as possible.

Dastur K. M. Kutar, Vice-President of the Institute, while thanking Prof. Davar for presiding over the function, spoke of his own experiences concerning the marvellous accuracy of Nadi Astrology in Southern India. These forecasts were written on leaves by ancient Rishis thousands of years ago and their predictions of present happenings of individual horoscope had proved wonderfully correct to the minutest details. He supported Prof. Davar's opinion that Astrology is a useful science and valuable for human guidance and he was confident that the Institute would flourish and carry out the suggestions made by Prof Davar, if the philanthropic public of Bombay would give their generous support for the development of these useful sciences.

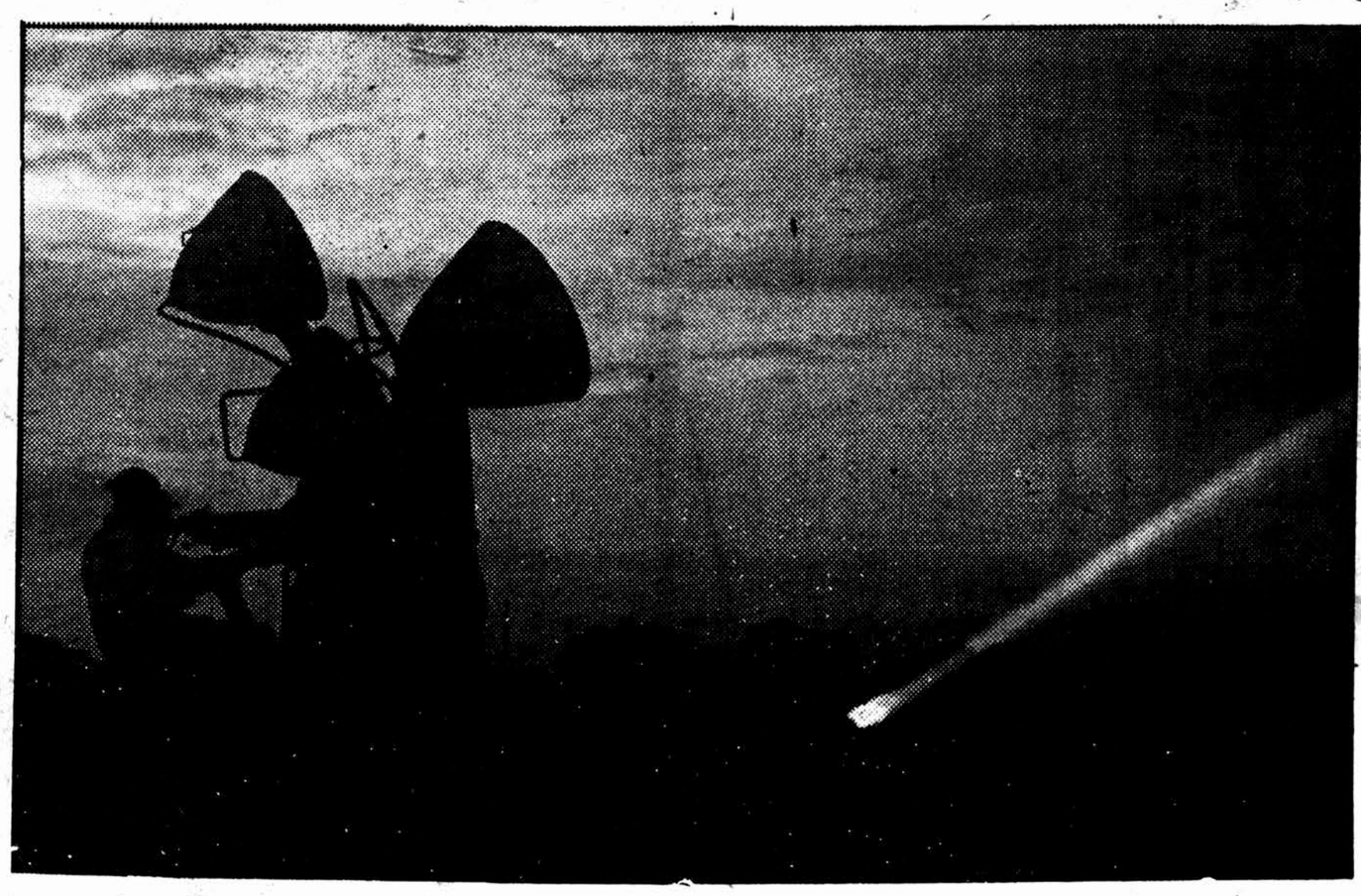
British women are working in this war as magnificently as they did in the last. At the left they are seen working on shell cases in a munitions factory. At the right a group is seen at work in an Auxiliary Territorial service camp.

★★★★★

LONDON'S ANTI-AIR-CRAFT DEFENCES

The Searchlight unit in action. In the foreground is silhouetted the sound locator by which the beam of light is directed to the target.

★★★★★



Having proved their value with the Navy and Air Force as message carriers when other means of communications had broken down, the Army pigeons all over England are being got ready for use should the occasion arise. Photo at the left shows an Officer in the field writing a message for despatch by carrier pigeon while at the right the released pigeon is seen winging its way to its destination.

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